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CHAPTER 7

POPULATION

This chapter includes statistics of the distribution, growth and structure of the population and statistics of the numbers and characteristics of overseas arrivals and departures. More detailed figures will be found in the bulletin *Demography* (4.9), and current statistics are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* (1.4), the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* (1.3), and the mimeographed series *Summary of Vital and Population Statistics* (4.11) and *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (4.3). The final detailed results of each population census are published in a series of printed volumes and parts (*see* list for 1966 census at end of this Year Book, *also* the chapter Miscellaneous—Statistical and other official publications of Australia). Some detailed preliminary results of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing are shown in the Appendix to this Year Book.

With the proclamation of the *Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals)* 1967 on 10 August 1967 the provision in Section 127 of the Constitution requiring the exclusion of Aborigines in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, was repealed. Accordingly, population statistics for all dates subsequent to 10 August 1967 no longer exclude full-blood Aborigines. Estimates for earlier periods back to 30 June 1961 have also been revised to include these Aborigines. However, detailed analyses of the population enumerated in the censuses of June 1961 and 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Particulars of the Aboriginal population are given on pages 140–1 in this chapter.

Types of population statistics

Statistics of the population and its characteristics for Australia or the component States and Territories or other constituent areas at specific dates are divided in four main ways.

- (i) *Those ascertained by census enumeration.* The population censuses result in comprehensive statistics of characteristics of the population, such as age, sex and birthplace.
- (ii) *Those ascertained by 'population counts'.* From time to time in specific areas there are additional enumerations of the population, which are known as population counts, because normally very little information other than the number of persons and their sex is obtained.
- (iii) *Current estimates of number, sex and age.* Estimates are prepared for dates subsequent to a census, taking account of natural increase and net migration since the last census.
- (iv) *Projections of the population.* Projections of the population and its age/sex structure are prepared from time to time, based on current estimates of population by age and sex and on assumptions about future trends in mortality, fertility and net migration.

The census

In Year Book No. 53 a special article was included outlining the history, purposes, legal basis, organisation, and publication of results of population censuses in Australia (*see* pages 164–70 of that issue).

Early 'musters'

Although regular censuses were not instituted in the several colonies until the years specified in the table below, population returns in one form or another have existed from a very early period in the history of Australia. The earliest enumerations were known as 'musters', and although the actual results of very few of them have been preserved, it is probable that during the early days of colonisation they were of frequent occurrence. The first official 'muster' was taken in 1788 soon after the new settlement at Sydney Cove was formed, and in 1803 the first 'muster' of convicts in Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) was conducted.

Development of the census

The first regular census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November 1828, and included the population of Moreton Bay (now Queensland) but not Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). Particulars were asked concerning the names, ages and civil conditions of the inhabitants. The next

census was taken in 1833, and was followed by another in 1836, when arrangements were made for the enumeration of the population of the newly-established settlement at Port Phillip, (Victoria). The first censuses taken in Tasmania, Victoria and Queensland as separate colonies were in 1841, 1854 and 1861 respectively. The first regular census in South Australia was taken in 1844 and in Western Australia in 1848. The 1881 census was the first simultaneous census taken in Australia and formed part of the first simultaneous census of the British Empire.

The following table shows the total population recorded at each census conducted prior to 1891.

POPULATION(a), CENSUSES IN AUSTRALIA, 1828 TO 1886

Date	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1828— November	36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833— 2 September	60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836— 2 September	77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841— 2 March	130,856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 December	..	..	..	..	..	51,450	..	..	..
1844—26 February	..	..	..	17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846—26 February	..	..	..	22,390	..	..	..	..	..
2 March	189,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847—31 December	..	..	..	..	..	67,313	..	..	..
1848—10 October	..	..	..	..	4,622	..	..	..	..
1851—1 January	..	..	..	63,700	..	..	..	..	..
1 March	268,344	..	..	..	..	70,130	..	..	..
1854—26 April	..	(b)234,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 September	..	..	..	..	11,743	..	..	..	..
1855—31 March	..	..	..	85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856— 1 March	269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857—29 March	..	408,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 March	..	..	..	..	..	81,492	..	..	..
1859—31 December	..	..	..	..	14,837	..	..	..	..
1861— 7 April	350,860	538,628	(b)30,059	126,830	..	89,977	..	..	..
1864— 1 January	..	..	61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866—26 March	..	..	..	163,452	..	..	..	..	..
1868— 2 March	..	..	99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870— 7 February	..	..	..	..	..	99,328	..	..	..
31 March	..	..	..	..	24,785	..	..	..	..
1871— 2 April	502,998	730,198	..	185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1 September	..	..	120,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876—26 March	..	..	..	213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1 May	..	..	173,283	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881— 3 April	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	(c)3,451	..	2,250,194
1886— 1 May	..	..	322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines. (b) Previously included with New South Wales. (c) Included with South Australia for the censuses of 1866, 1871 and 1876. Actually Northern Territory was not transferred to the Commonwealth until 1 January 1911.

Australia-wide censuses

State and Territory populations recorded at the Australia-wide censuses taken over the period 1881 to 1971 are shown in the following table. The figures relate to the political boundaries of the several States (or Colonies) and Territories as they existed at the date of each census, except that the Northern Territory has been shown separately from South Australia for the censuses prior to its transfer from that State. The years of formation of the separate Colonies and transfer of the Territories are shown in the chapter Discovery, Colonisation and Federation of Australia (page 5).

At censuses up to 1966, in conformity with Section 127 of the Constitution, Aborigines were excluded from the published population. In 1967 the Constitution was altered to remove this provision, and the 1971 Census therefore includes Aborigines. In order to provide comparability between the two censuses, the 1966 population in the following tables has been amended to include Aborigines and therefore differs from the 1966 population previously published.

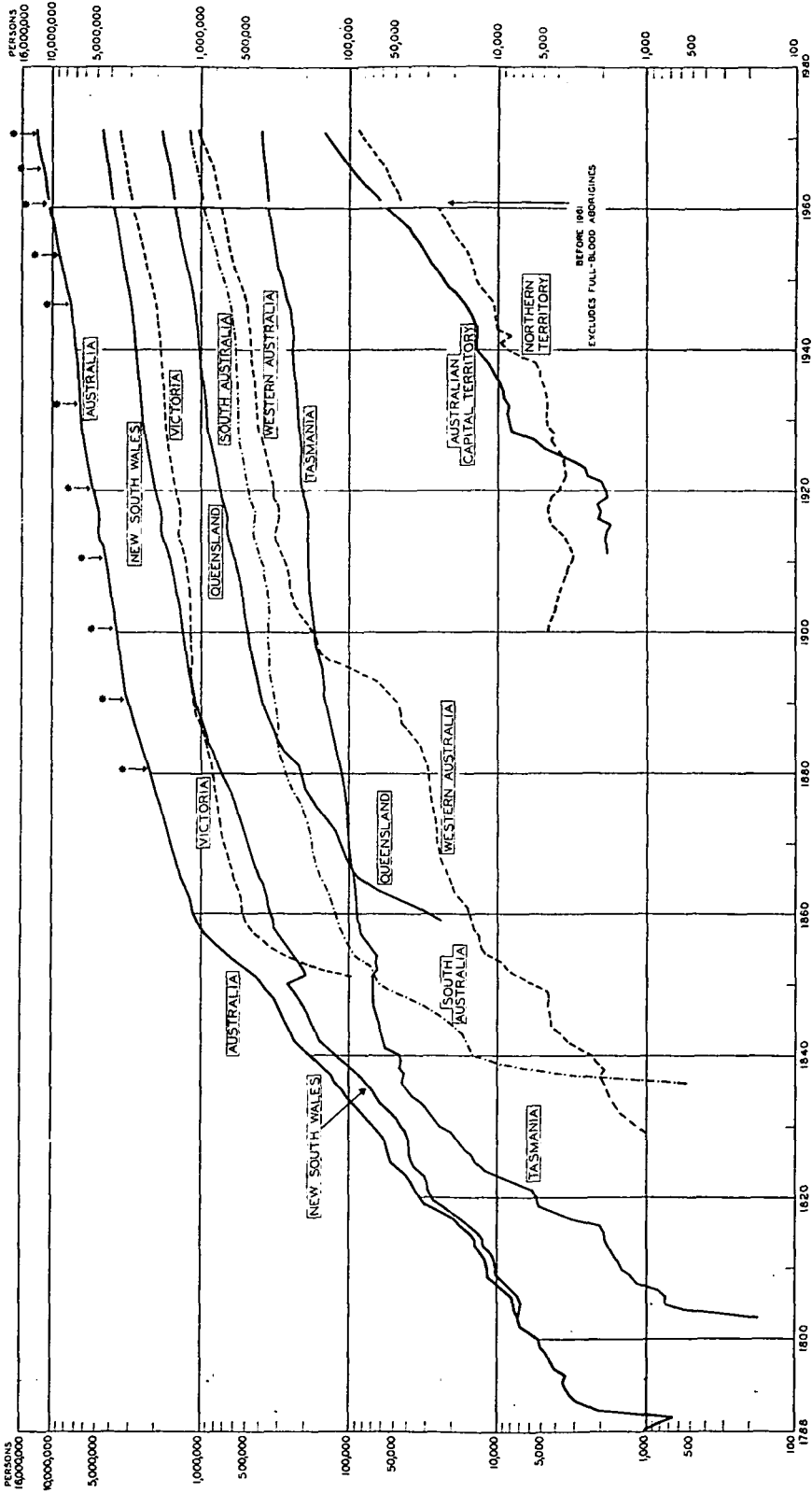
POPULATION, BY SEX: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, STATES AND TERRITORIES
1881 TO 1971

Census	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
MALES									
3 April 1881	410,211	451,623	125,325	146,183	17,062	61,162	3,347	..	1,214,913
5 April 1891	609,666	598,222	223,779	162,241	29,807	77,560	4,560	..	1,705,835
31 March 1901	710,005	603,720	277,003	180,485	112,875	89,624	4,216	..	1,977,928
3 April 1911	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
4 April 1921	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
30 June 1933	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	3,378	4,805	3,367,111
30 June 1947	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
30 June 1954	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
30 June 1961	1,972,909	1,474,395	774,579	490,225	375,452	177,628	16,206	30,858	5,312,252
30 June 1966(b)	2,126,652	1,614,240	849,390	550,196	432,569	187,391	31,159	49,991	5,841,588
30 June 1971(b)p	2,302,110	1,748,916	919,992	585,827	527,217	196,284	48,159	73,513	6,402,018

For footnotes see end of table.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1788 TO 1971

LOGARITHMIC GRAPH



NOTE. THE VERTICAL SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC, AND THE CURVES RISE AND FALL ACCORDING TO THE RATE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, ACTUAL NUMBERS ARE INDICATED BY THE SCALE
 ● AUSTRALIAN CENSUS

POPULATION

ATION, BY SEX: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, STATES AND TERRITORIES
1881 TO 1971—continued

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
FEMALES									
3 April 1881	339,614	409,943	88,200	130,231	12,646	54,543	104	..	1,035,281
5 April 1891	517,471	541,866	169,939	153,292	19,975	69,107	338	..	1,471,988
31 March 1901	644,841	597,350	221,126	177,861	71,249	82,851	595	..	1,795,873
3 April 1911	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
4 April 1921	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864
30 June 1933	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142	3,262,728
30 June 1947	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
30 June 1954	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
30 June 1961	1,944,104	1,455,718	744,249	479,115	361,177	172,712	10,889	27,970	5,195,934
30 June 1966(b)	2,111,249	1,605,977	824,934	544,788	415,531	184,045	25,345	46,041	5,757,910
30 June 1971(b)p.	2,287,446	1,747,245	903,370	586,947	500,155	193,590	37,360	70,330	6,326,443
PERSONS									
3 April 1881	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	3,451	..	2,250,194
5 April 1891	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
31 March 1901	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801
3 April 1911	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005
4 April 1921	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
30 June 1933	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
30 June 1947	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
30 June 1954	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
30 June 1961	3,917,013	2,930,113	1,518,828	969,340	736,629	350,340	27,095	58,828	10,508,186
30 June 1966(b)	4,237,901	3,220,217	1,674,324	1,094,984	848,100	371,436	56,504	96,032	11,599,498
30 June 1971(b)p.	4,589,556	3,496,161	1,823,362	1,172,774	1,027,372	389,874	85,519	143,843	12,728,461

(a) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (b) Includes Aborigines

Increase since 1901 census

POPULATION: INTERCENSAL INCREASES, STATES AND TERRITORIES
1901 TO 1971

State or Territory	1901-1911 (10 years)	1911-1921 (10 years)	1921-1933 (12½ years)	1933-1947 (14 years)	1947-1954 (7 years)	1954-1961 (7 years)	1961-1966(a) (5 years)	1966-1971(a) (5 years)
NUMERICAL INCREASE								
N.S.W.(b)	293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991	438,691	493,484	320,888	351,655
Vic.	114,481	215,729	288,981	234,440	397,640	477,772	290,104	275,944
Qld	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881	211,844	200,569	155,496	149,038
S.A.	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124	151,021	172,246	125,644	77,790
W.A.	97,990	50,618	106,120	63,628	137,291	96,858	111,471	179,272
Tas.	18,736	22,569	13,819	29,479	51,674	41,588	21,096	18,438
N.T.	-1,501	557	983	6,018	5,601	10,626	29,409	29,015
A.C.T.(c)	..	858	6,375	7,958	13,410	28,513	37,204	47,811
Australia	681,204	980,729	1,194,105	949,519	1,407,172	1,521,656	1,091,312	1,128,963

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE—PER CENT

N.S.W.(b)	1.97	2.46	1.76	0.99	1.98	1.94	1.51	1.61
Vic.	0.91	1.53	1.42	0.87	2.56	2.58	1.80	1.66
Qld	1.98	2.24	1.86	1.11	2.53	2.04	1.86	1.72
S.A.	1.32	1.94	1.31	0.76	3.05	2.83	2.29	1.38
W.A.	4.36	1.66	2.29	0.97	3.51	2.03	2.63	3.91
Tas.	1.04	1.12	0.51	0.87	2.65	1.82	1.14	0.97
N.T.	-3.67	1.57	1.87	5.93	6.12	7.37	10.41	8.64
A.C.T.(c)	..	4.14	10.71	4.65	8.70	9.93	7.75	8.42
Australia	1.67	2.01	1.63	0.96	2.46	2.26	1.88	1.87

(a) Includes Aborigines. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory before 1911. (c) Part of New South Wales before 1911.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Population estimates

The estimated population for Australia as a whole takes account of natural increase and net overseas migration since the latest census. The population in each State and Territory is estimated by adding to the population ascertained at the census the recorded natural increase and the net gain from overseas migration for that State or Territory; gains and corresponding losses that result from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account in so far as they are recorded as transfers of residence under child endowment procedures or Commonwealth electoral procedures or are indicated by the results of any special count. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete, the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate.

Estimates carried forward in this way eventually reach the point when another census is taken, and the numbers so ascertained supercede those resulting from the estimates. In the light of the census results the estimates for the newly completed intercensal period are revised to adjust for the differences between the new census result and the population at the census date estimated on the basis of the previous census. This is to bring intercensal estimates into line with the two census results and thus effect adjustment for unrecorded or inaccurately recorded movement of population in the intercensal period. Such a revision is made when the preliminary (field count) results of a census become available. Further revision may be necessary when the final results of a census become available. The preliminary results of the Census of Population and Housing of 30 June 1971 have been taken into account in the population estimates for dates subsequent to the Census of 30 June 1966.

Final revised estimates become the permanent population estimates. A mean population for twelve month periods is calculated by the method described on page 131. As populations at specific dates are used in these calculations, consequential revisions are made to mean populations when estimates for specific dates are revised as described above.

The method used for estimating State and Territory populations, as described above, is different from that used prior to June 1961 (for particulars *see* Year Book No. 52, page 191). Population estimates subsequent to the 1961 Census are based on a method which excludes holiday, business or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories since the census. As a consequence, marked quarterly seasonal movements in some States due to interstate holiday movements are reflected in population figures prior to 1961 but not for subsequent years. This has some effect on the continuity of the series of mean population figures and should be borne in mind when making calculations which use mean populations as a basis (*see* page 131). Since June 1961 such movements affect the estimates only in so far as people who were on holiday or other short-term travel interstate at the time of the Census are counted in the population of the State or Territory where they spent Census night. However, there are seasonal features in the movement of the populations of States and Territories due to movements of visitors from overseas and of Australians travelling overseas for holiday, business or other similar short-term periods.

Growth of population

ESTIMATED POPULATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES DECEMBER, 1945 TO 1971

31 Dec.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES									
1945	1,464,686	994,784	556,829	312,588	251,590	125,854	7,252	8,283	3,721,866
1950	1,627,618	1,114,497	620,329	364,705	294,758	147,103	9,414	13,021	4,191,445
1955	1,774,382	1,281,891	696,544	423,042	343,838	165,356	11,149	17,615	4,713,817
1960	1,951,907	1,453,815	766,448	483,802	372,665	180,511	14,785	29,140	5,253,073
1965	2,112,610	1,602,058	841,926	544,257	427,330	186,483	30,632	48,333	5,793,629
1967	2,169,523	1,653,015	868,045	559,188	457,882	190,322	35,721	55,377	5,989,073
1968	2,204,326	1,678,633	882,747	566,577	479,012	192,792	39,032	59,719	6,102,838
1969	2,247,902	1,709,777	897,684	574,533	499,083	194,677	42,252	64,943	6,230,851
1970	2,287,937	1,738,882	913,125	584,155	518,509	196,221	46,140	70,284	6,355,253
1971	2,325,817	1,764,714	932,278	591,455	535,909	197,396	48,986	77,148	6,473,703

(a) See footnote at end of table.

ESTIMATED POPULATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES
DECEMBER, 1945 TO 1971—continued

31 Dec.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
FEMALES									
1945	1,468,312	1,020,323	528,035	318,294	238,498	124,426	3,294	7,149	3,708,331
1950	1,613,439	1,122,685	585,089	358,138	277,891	143,230	5,006	10,558	4,116,036
1955	1,752,152	1,264,441	662,314	411,619	324,771	159,563	6,803	16,345	4,598,008
1960	1,925,354	1,434,475	735,838	473,220	358,368	175,458	10,002	26,132	5,138,847
1965	2,098,439	1,593,802	817,497	538,701	410,918	183,125	24,832	44,465	5,711,779
1967	2,156,861	1,648,721	846,642	556,456	438,174	187,358	28,417	52,400	5,915,029
1968	2,191,003	1,675,078	863,117	565,088	457,236	189,994	30,755	56,885	6,029,156
1969	2,234,660	1,707,049	879,407	574,185	475,366	191,943	32,969	61,762	6,157,341
1970	2,275,315	1,737,571	896,324	585,234	492,754	193,547	35,898	67,113	6,283,756
1971	2,314,996	1,766,021	916,333	593,116	509,846	195,119	38,456	73,474	6,407,361
PERSONS									
1945	2,932,998	2,015,107	1,084,864	630,882	490,088	250,280	10,546	15,432	7,430,197
1950	3,241,057	2,237,182	1,205,418	722,843	572,649	290,333	14,420	23,579	8,307,481
1955	3,526,534	2,546,332	1,358,858	834,661	668,609	324,919	17,952	33,960	9,311,825
1960	3,877,261	2,888,290	1,502,286	957,022	731,033	355,969	24,787	55,272	10,391,920
1965	4,211,049	3,195,860	1,659,423	1,082,958	838,248	369,608	55,464	92,798	11,505,408
1967	4,326,384	3,301,736	1,714,687	1,115,644	896,056	377,680	64,138	107,777	11,904,102
1968	4,395,329	3,353,711	1,745,864	1,131,665	936,248	382,786	69,787	116,604	12,131,994
1969	4,482,562	3,416,826	1,777,091	1,148,718	974,449	386,620	75,221	126,705	12,388,192
1970	4,563,252	3,476,453	1,809,449	1,169,389	1,011,263	389,768	82,038	137,397	12,639,009
1971	4,640,813	3,530,735	1,848,611	1,184,571	1,045,755	392,515	87,442	150,622	12,881,064

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961. The preliminary results of the Census of 30 June 1971 have been taken into account in the preparation of estimates for dates after the Census of 30 June 1966. See text page 127.

The estimated population at 31 December each year from 1788 to 1946 is shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949, and for the period 1901 to 1970 in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 86 (see also Statistical Summary in this Year Book). A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory appears on plate 17, page 125.

Proportions of area and of population, density and masculinity

PROPORTIONS OF AREA AND OF POPULATION: DENSITY AND MASCULINITY
OF POPULATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 31 DECEMBER 1971

State or Territory	Proportion of total area per cent	Proportion of population, 31 December 1971 (per cent)			Density(a)	Masculinity(b)
		Males	Females	Persons		
New South Wales	10.43	35.93	36.13	36.03	15.00	100.47
Victoria	2.96	27.26	27.56	27.41	40.17	99.93
Queensland	22.47	14.40	14.30	14.35	2.77	101.74
South Australia	12.81	9.14	9.26	9.20	3.12	99.72
Western Australia	32.88	8.28	7.96	8.12	1.07	105.11
Tasmania	0.89	3.05	3.05	3.05	14.88	101.17
Northern Territory	17.53	0.76	0.60	0.68	0.17	127.38
Australian Capital Territory	0.03	1.19	1.15	1.17	160.41	105.00
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	4.34	101.04

(a) Number of persons per square mile, (b) Number of males per 100 females.
NOTE, Additional information about density and masculinity appears later in this chapter.

Elements of increase

The 'total increase' of the population is obtained by combining 'natural increase', i.e. the excess of births over deaths, with 'net migration', i.e. the excess of arrivals over departures. Comparison of the total increase so obtained with that derived by subtracting the population recorded at one census from that recorded at the next census reveals differences which are attributable partly to differences in the coverage of the census enumerations, and partly to deficiencies in the records of the elements of increase.

In the following table figures for increase in total population include, in addition to the recorded natural increase and net overseas migration gain, adjustments to make the series of increases agree with total intercensal increases revealed by successive censuses (up to the Census of 30 June 1971). The adjustment reflects the combined net error in the recording of births, deaths and migration during the five year period and in the census enumerations.

POPULATION: ELEMENTS OF INCREASE, AUSTRALIA, 1946 TO 1971

Period	Natural increase (a)	Net overseas migration gain(b)	Increase in total population(c)		
			Males	Females	Persons
1946-50	529,447	353,084	469,579	407,705	877,284
1951-55	599,702	413,824	522,372	481,972	1,004,344
1956-60	679,857	405,022	539,256	540,839	1,080,095
1961-65	690,294	399,888	519,623	553,784	1,073,407
1966-70	665,310	543,808	561,624	571,977	1,133,601
1967	126,593	91,909	99,501	102,476	201,977
1968	131,359	113,053	113,765	114,127	227,892
1969	143,680	129,046	128,013	128,185	256,198
1970	144,468	122,874	124,402	126,415	250,817
1971	165,712	84,605	118,450	123,605	242,055

(a) Excess of births registered over deaths registered. From September 1939 to June 1947, deaths of defence personnel whether overseas or in Australia are included. Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961. (b) Excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures. Excludes troop movements for the period September 1939 to June 1947. (c) Increase in total population as recorded at censuses or as estimated for intercensal periods. Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961.

Rate of population growth

In the following two tables natural increase refers to the excess of births over deaths, net migration refers to excess of overseas arrivals over departures (excluding overseas movement of defence personnel for the period of September 1939 to June 1947) and total increase is the sum of natural increase and net migration together with adjustments to make the series of increases agree with total intercensal increases revealed by successive census results (up to the Census of 30 June 1971).

The average annual rate of total increase is derived from the formula:

$$P_t = P_0 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^t$$

where P_0 and P_t are the populations at the beginning and end respectively of a t -year period and r is the average annual percentage rate of growth.

The average annual rate of natural increase and net migration is computed by dividing the average annual rate of total increase between its components in proportion to the fraction of total increase due to each component during the period. Differences between the sum of the rates of natural increase and of net migration and the rate of total increase are due to the intercensal adjustment.

**POPULATION: ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH, AUSTRALIA
1946 TO 1971
(Per cent)**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Natural increase(a)(b)</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Total increase(b)</i>
Average annual rate—			
1946-50	1.36	0.91	2.26
1951-55	1.38	0.95	2.31
1956-60	1.40	0.83	2.22
1961-65	1.27	0.74	1.98
1966-70	1.12	0.91	1.90
Annual rate—			
1967	1.08	0.79	1.73
1968	1.10	0.95	1.91
1969	1.18	1.06	2.11
1970	1.17	0.99	2.02
1971	1.31	0.67	1.92

(a) From September 1939 to June 1947, deaths of defence personnel, whether overseas or in Australia, are included. (b) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961.

The average annual rate of population growth during the present century has been 1.74 per cent, but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period 1 January 1901 to 31 December 1971 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences markedly affecting the growth of population.

**POPULATION(a): PERIODIC RATES OF GROWTH, AUSTRALIA
1901 TO 1971**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Interval (years)</i>	<i>Total increase (‘000)</i>	<i>Average annual numerical increase (‘000)</i>	<i>Average annual rate of population growth (per cent)</i>		
				<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Total</i>
1901 to 1913	13	1,128	87	1.55	0.49	2.04
1914 to 1923	10	862	86	1.49	0.15	1.64
1924 to 1929	6	680	113	1.26	0.62	1.88
1930 to 1939	10	569	57	0.82	0.02	0.85
1940 to 1946	7	513	73	0.98	0.01	1.01
1947 to 1952	6	1,222	204	1.37	1.19	2.54
1953 to 1961	9	1,862	207	1.40	0.79	2.17
1962 to 1971	10	2,238	224	1.18	0.83	1.93

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1962.

Up to 1913, the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration from 1911 onwards by increased government assistance, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent during this period. The 1914-18 War was a dominating influence in the decade 1914-23, and its effects can be seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. From 1924 to 1929, more settled and prosperous conditions were experienced: encouraged migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth rate, the annual rate of growth rose to 1.88 per cent. After 1929, came the economic depression, and immigration ceased—in fact, Australia actually lost people through an excess of departures over arrivals in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1935. The rate of natural increase also fell, and the annual rate of growth of the population fell to 0.85 per cent. With the outbreak of the 1939-45 War, Australia entered a new phase in her demographic history. The immediate effect of the war was to increase the number of marriages and to reverse the downward trend in fertility. The number of births increased each war year from 1940 to 1945, and these increases

more than offset the rise in deaths due to war casualties and higher civilian death rates. As might be expected, migration over these years was negligible. The period 1947 to 1961 was marked by a continued high natural increase and a resumption of immigration, the latter resulting in very high net gains in each of the four years 1949 to 1952. During the period 1962 to 1971 net migration has continued at the same rate as in the previous decade but there was a decline in the crude birth rate and rate of natural increase from 1962, with some recovery becoming apparent towards the end of the period.

Rates of population growth from 1901 are shown for each State and Territory of Australia in the bulletin, *Demography* (see also Statistical Summary in this Year Book). Estimated rates of growth of the population of Australia in comparison with those for other countries of the world for the period 1963-1970 are shown in the table on page 147.

Mean population

The mean populations given below are calculated for twelve-month periods to provide an average basis for calculations requiring allowance for the continuous change in population figures during such periods. Mean populations are used for the calculation of rates such as crude birth, death and marriage rates and per capita rates of consumption, income, etc.

The mean population for any year has been calculated by the formula:

$$\text{Mean population} = \frac{a + 4b + 2c + 4d + e}{12}$$

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, respectively, are the populations at the end of the quarter immediately preceding the year and at the end of each of the four succeeding quarters; e.g. in the case of a calendar year, 31 December of the preceding year, and 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December of the year under consideration. This formula gives a close approximation to the mean of a theoretical population progressing smoothly through the five values *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*.

MEAN POPULATION: CALENDAR YEARS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1967 TO 1971

Year ended 31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1967	4,295,047	3,275,938	1,700,303	1,109,788	879,193	375,289	61,778	103,554	11,800,890
1968	4,359,513	3,325,959	1,729,126	1,122,381	914,515	379,701	67,209	112,173	12,010,577
1969	4,438,908	3,384,679	1,761,975	1,139,451	953,796	384,754	72,614	121,630	12,257,807
1970	4,521,101	3,445,558	1,792,427	1,157,874	991,720	387,749	78,606	131,741	12,506,776
1971	4,600,604	3,504,110	1,826,856	1,175,577	1,028,586	390,740	85,479	143,976	12,755,928

MEAN POPULATION: FINANCIAL YEARS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1966-67 TO 1970-71

Year ended 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1967	4,265,673	3,249,262	1,686,884	1,103,027	863,228	373,267	59,248	99,869	11,700,458
1968	4,326,292	3,300,495	1,714,260	1,115,393	895,832	377,420	64,374	107,777	11,901,843
1969	4,396,616	3,353,656	1,745,511	1,130,913	934,432	382,440	69,998	116,812	12,130,378
1970	4,481,807	3,416,257	1,777,387	1,148,477	972,891	386,288	75,459	126,581	12,385,147
1971	4,561,436	3,475,793	1,808,962	1,167,273	1,010,668	389,254	82,213	137,439	12,633,038

Geographic distribution of population

Criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries

The criteria used for delimiting urban centres, were determined by the Thirty-First Conference of Statisticians, October 1969, and are as follows.

At each Census of Population and Housing a boundary shall be defined in accordance with these Resolutions for each population cluster of 1,000 or more population (and, for known holiday resorts of less population, if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied). These clusters shall be named *urban centres* and the population and dwellings enumerated in them shall be classified as urban for statistical purposes.

Resolution 3 stated that around each urban centre with a population of at least 100,000, a further boundary shall be defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least twenty years. Such

a boundary should delimit an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. It shall consist of complete local government areas if possible. This fixed boundary (as distinct from the urban boundary which is moving) will delimit an area which, for general statistical purposes, is free from the practical problems imposed by the moving boundary, but which nevertheless represents the city in a wider sense.

In delimiting urban centres with 25,000 or more population:

- (a) all contiguous census collector's districts which have a population density of 500 or more persons per square mile shall be included. Consequently, State, statistical division, local government area and other administrative boundaries shall be disregarded;
- (b) a collector's district which is known to contain a high proportion of holiday homes shall be classified as urban if the dwelling density is 125 dwellings per square mile or greater;
- (c) a collector's district consisting mainly of land used for factories, airports, small sports areas, cemeteries, hostels, institutions, prisons, military camps or certain research stations shall be classified as urban if contiguous with collector's districts which are themselves urban;
- (d) any collector's district which consists mainly of land used for large sporting areas, large parks, explosives handling and munitions areas, or holding yards associated with meatworks and abattoirs shall be classified as urban only if it is bordered on three sides by collector's districts which are themselves urban;
- (e) any area which is completely surrounded by collector's districts which are urban must itself be classified as urban;
- (f) where an urban centre of 25,000 or more population is separated from another urban centre by a gap in actual development of less than two miles (by the shortest rail or road distance), the gap shall be bridged by classifying a connecting collector's district or districts as urban, and therefore treating the urban centres as one; if the gap is two or more miles (and whether or not it is comprised mainly of reserved land or a natural barrier) the urban centres shall remain separate;
- (g) any area included in an urban centre in 1971 or thereafter under the provisions of this Resolution shall continue to be so included unless the population of the urban centre falls below 25,000, in which case this Resolution will cease to apply;
- (h) large peripheral collector's districts in growth areas shall be fragmented; and so far as the availability of visible boundary features allows, the fragments so created shall be as near square-shaped as possible and of such a size that they will contain a collector's workload when fully developed. For the purposes of delimiting urban centres such fragments shall be regarded as collector's districts.

In delimiting urban centres with less than 25,000 population:

- (a) the urban centres shall be delimited subjectively (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that is available);
- (b) all continuous urban growth is to be included (which, in small urban centres, would not necessarily occur if the density criterion were applied), together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre. However, cognisance shall be taken of Resolution 3 (*see above*), where appropriate, particularly in urban centres which are approaching a population of 25,000.

In selecting the boundaries for the splitting of collector's districts, cognisance shall be taken, where appropriate, of the boundaries of land-use zones:

- (a) For State capital cities, nomenclature for the area delimited by—
 - (i) the urban, and
 - (ii) the outer boundary
 shall be (using Melbourne as the example)—
 - (i) Urban Melbourne, and
 - (ii) Melbourne Statistical Division;
- (b) In other cases where the dual boundary concept is employed, the nomenclature shall be (using Newcastle as the example)—
 - (i) Urban Newcastle, and
 - (ii) Newcastle Statistical District;
- (c) In cases where only a single boundary is delineated, the nomenclature shall be (using Cairns as the example) Urban Cairns;
- (d) Where an urban centre is formed by the coalescence of two or more named localities, the urban centre shall be assigned a name agreed upon after consultation with the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of the State concerned.

These criteria were similar to those used at the 1966 Census, the main changes being:

- (a) the elimination of the 'indentation' provision. At the 1966 Census an indented area was included within the urban centre if the distance across the 'neck' was less than one mile;
- (b) a re-interpretation of the 'enclosure' rule. At the 1966 Census land was included within the urban centre if it was completely surrounded by the urban centre itself (or in part by the sea or a wide unbridged river). In 1971, if one part of this surround was the sea or a wide unbridged river this rule was not applied.

At the 1971 Census these concepts were used to determine the urban boundaries of all those centres expected to reach 25,000 population in 1971. These were Sydney, Broken Hill, Maitland, Newcastle, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, Gosford-Woy Woy and Wollongong in New South Wales; Albury-Wodonga, which is in both New South Wales and Victoria; Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo in Victoria; Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba and Townsville in Queensland; Gold Coast, which is in both New South Wales and Queensland; Adelaide and Whyalla in South Australia; Perth in Western Australia; Hobart and Launceston in Tasmania; Canberra, which is in both the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales; and Darwin in the Northern Territory.

A change in nomenclature has been made with the introduction of the term *major urban* in place of *metropolitan*. At the 1966 Census, the latter covered the capital city urban areas. At the 1971 Census *major urban* covers population living in urban centres of 100,000 or more population. Thus in New South Wales the term covers urban population in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and that part of the Municipality of Queanbeyan which is included in Urban Canberra. In Victoria it refers to the urban population in Melbourne and Geelong, and in other States the capital city urban population.

The population classified as *rural* at the 1971 Census comprises those persons who were not enumerated in urban centres and who were not classified as *migratory*. The migratory population comprises those persons who, on the night of 30 June, were travelling on board ships in Australian ports, or on board ships travelling between Australian ports, or were enumerated on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or on aircraft.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971^p

Division	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
PERSONS									
Major urban	3,168,289	2,503,988	816,987	809,466	639,622	129,808	..	140,966	8,209,126
Other urban	895,962	562,812	630,112	182,834	196,331	156,372	55,086	..	2,679,509
Total urban	4,064,251	3,066,800	1,447,099	992,300	835,953	286,180	55,086	140,966	10,888,635
Rural	519,602	427,101	372,557	178,733	188,688	103,271	30,110	2,877	1,822,939
Migratory	5,703	2,260	3,706	1,741	2,731	423	323	..	16,887
Total	4,589,556	3,496,161	1,823,362	1,172,774	1,027,372	389,874	85,519	143,843	12,728,461
PERCENTAGES									
Major urban	69.03	71.62	44.80	69.02	62.26	33.29	..	98.00	64.50
Other urban	19.52	16.10	34.56	15.59	19.11	40.11	64.41	..	21.05
Total urban	88.55	87.72	79.36	84.61	81.37	73.40	64.41	98.00	85.55
Rural	11.32	12.22	20.43	15.24	18.37	26.49	35.21	2.00	14.32
Migratory	1.24	0.06	0.21	0.15	0.26	0.11	0.38	..	0.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes Aborigines. For definition of urban, rural, etc., see explanation preceding this table.

Classification of urban centres by size

The following table classifies the urban centres in Australia into grades of size of population at of Censuses of 30 June 1966 and 1971. Corresponding details for each State and Territory at the 1966 Census were included in Year Book No. 54, page 127.

A table showing the aggregate urban population at the 1961 Census of all cities and towns outside the metropolitan area of each State with 2,000 or more and 3,000 or more urban inhabitants was included in Year Book No. 51, page 267. A table showing similar data for the 1954 Census was included in Year Book No. 47, page 295 and one for the 1947 Census in Year Book No. 40, page 334. Comparisons between these various tables can be made only if allowance is made for changes in the status and structure of local government areas and for changes in the manner of determining urban population at each census.

**URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION^(a) IN GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES:
AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1966 AND 1971**

Population size of urban centres	Census, 30 June 1966			Census, 30 June 1971		
	No. of urban centres	Population	Percentage of Australian population	No. of urban centres	Population p	Percentage of Australian population
500,000 and over	5	6,500,547	56.04	5	7,372,085	57.92
100,000-499,999	4	620,705	5.35	5	837,041	6.58
75,000- 99,999	1	92,311	0.80	..	..	..
50,000- 74,999	5	279,031	2.41	5	320,721	2.52
25,000- 49,999	6	205,983	1.78	12	407,598	3.20
20,000- 24,999	11	246,891	2.13	8	177,438	1.39
15,000- 19,999	16	269,449	2.32	16	275,944	2.17
10,000- 14,999	18	214,369	1.85	22	259,531	2.04
5,000- 9,999	62	450,173	3.88	66	466,385	3.66
2,500- 4,999	101	351,765	3.03	108	372,828	2.93
2,000- 2,499	51	112,983	0.97	53	117,670	0.92
1,000- 1,999	178	253,923	2.19	181	259,054	2.04
Less than 1,000 ^(b)	27	18,873	0.16	35	22,340	0.18
Total urban population	485	9,617,003	82.91	516	10,888,635	85.55
Cumulative—						
500,000 and over	5	6,500,547	56.04	5	7,372,085	57.92
100,000 " "	9	7,121,252	61.39	10	8,209,126	64.49
75,000 " "	10	7,213,563	62.19	10	8,209,126	64.49
50,000 " "	15	7,492,594	64.59	15	8,529,847	67.01
25,000 " "	21	7,698,577	66.37	27	8,937,445	70.22
20,000 " "	32	7,945,468	68.50	35	9,114,883	71.61
15,000 " "	48	8,214,917	70.82	51	9,390,827	73.78
10,000 " "	66	8,429,286	72.67	73	9,650,358	75.82
5,000 " "	128	8,879,459	76.55	139	10,116,743	79.48
2,500 " "	229	9,231,224	79.58	247	10,489,571	82.41
2,000 " "	280	9,344,207	80.56	300	10,607,241	83.33
1,000 " "	458	9,598,130	82.75	481	10,866,295	85.37
Total urban population	485	9,617,003	82.91	516	10,888,635	85.55

(a) Includes Aborigines.

(b) Urban centres classified as such on grounds other than population and density.

Selected population centres

The following table shows the population of selected population centres in each State and Territory of Australia at the censuses of 30 June 1966 and 1971.

At the Census of 30 June 1966 new methods were used to define the boundaries of capital city and other urban areas for statistical purposes. These methods, and modifications made for the 1971 Census, are described on pages 131-3.

Annual post-censal population estimates are made for all local government areas. Copies of publications showing the estimated population of local government areas, statistical divisions and statistical districts can be obtained from the office of the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each capital city.

For the urban centres recognised at the census but not definable in terms of local government area boundaries, only a few post-censal estimates are available. For the capital cities and for some other cities and towns the definition of urban boundaries has resulted in the urban population as delineated at the 1971 Census being significantly larger than the population within the corresponding local government area of the same name. For further details see also *Field Count Statements Nos. 3-9, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971.*

**SELECTED POPULATION CENTRES EXCEEDING 10,000 URBAN POPULATION
STATES AND TERRITORIES, CENSUSES, 30 JUNE 1966 AND 1971 p**

Population centres	Population at 30 June		Population centres	Population at 30 June	
	1966	1971 ^p		1966	1971 ^p
NEW SOUTH WALES—			QUEENSLAND—		
Sydney Statistical Division	2,542,207	2,799,634	Brisbane Statistical Division	778,193	866,207
Urban Sydney	2,447,219 (a)	2,717,069	Urban Brisbane(f)	716,402	816,987
Urban Richmond-Windsor	9,935	11,357	<i>Urban Centres, Rest of State—</i>		
Newcastle Statistical District	327,540	351,010	Bundaberg	24,334	26,570
Urban Newcastle	234,005	249,962	Cairns	28,719	32,570
Urban Cessnock-Bellbird	15,332	16,141	Gladstone	12,470	15,365
Urban Kurri Kurri-Weston	11,567	11,624	Gold Coast-part(g)	49,358	68,974
Urban Maitland	22,440	24,530	Gympie	11,286	11,131
Wollongong Statistical District	177,456	198,768	Mackay	24,584	28,416
Urban Wollongong	162,171	185,890	Maryborough	20,404	19,962
<i>Urban Centres, Rest of State—</i>			Mount Isa	16,952	25,240
Albury-Wodonga-part(b)	23,379	27,383	Rockhampton	45,412	48,188
Armidale	15,360	18,137	Toowoomba	52,145	57,543
Bathurst	17,230	17,169	Townsville	56,930	68,442
Broken Hill	30,043	29,743			
Budgewoi Lake	6,659	10,244	SOUTH AUSTRALIA—		
Canberra-part(c)	12,515	15,368	Adelaide Statistical Division	771,595	842,611
Coff's Harbour	7,683	10,107	Urban Adelaide	728,279 (h)	809,466
Dubbo	15,623	17,767	<i>Urban Centres, Rest of State—</i>		
Gosford-Woy Woy(d)	27,875	38,093	Mount Gambier	17,261	17,867
Goulburn	20,871	21,568	Port Augusta	10,457	12,095
Grafton	15,987	16,354	Port Pirie	15,367	15,506
Griffith	9,553	11,015	Whyalla	22,131	32,085
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls	10,525	11,573	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—		
Lismore	19,757	20,901	Perth Statistical Division	559,298	701,392
Lithgow	13,165	13,135	Urban Perth	500,246	639,622
Nowra-Bomaderry	9,641	12,866	Urban Kwinana New Town	4,144	10,096
Orange	22,208	24,154	Urban Rockingham	5,039	11,990
Tamworth	20,588	24,649	<i>Urban Centres, Rest of State—</i>		
Taree	10,594	11,914	Albany	11,440	13,055
The Entrance	9,131	13,661	Bunbury	15,467	17,762
Wagga Wagga	24,904	27,636	Geraldton	12,196	15,330
			Kalgoorlie-Boulder	19,980	20,784
VICTORIA—			TASMANIA—		
Melbourne Statistical Division	2,230,793	2,497,993	Hobart Statistical Division	141,311	153,024
Urban Melbourne	2,108,401	2,388,941	Urban Hobart	119,469	129,808
Urban Werribee	8,233	12,868	<i>Urban Centres, Rest of State—</i>		
Geelong Statistical District	111,365	121,966	Burnie-Somerset	18,042	20,088
Urban Geelong	105,060	115,047	Devonport	14,875	18,150
<i>Urban Centres, Rest of State—</i>			Launceston	60,456	62,181
Ballarat	56,312	58,434	NORTHERN TERRITORY—		
Bendigo	41,902	45,860	Urban Darwin	21,205	35,281
Colac	9,499	10,418	Urban Alice Springs	6,390	11,118
Horsham	10,562	11,046	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL		
Mildura	12,934	13,190	TERRITORY—		
Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,764	Canberra Statistical District(i)	107,138	158,594
Morwell	16,635	16,827	Urban Canberra-part	92,311	140,966
Sale	8,708	10,404			
Shepparton	17,488	19,409			
Traralgon	14,080	14,624			
Wangaratta	15,268	15,535			
Warrnambool	17,500	18,663			
Albury-Wodonga-part(e)	8,653	10,533			

(a) Urban Glenbrook-Falconbridge (population, 13,732 at 1966) has been absorbed by urban Sydney since 1966.
 (b) That part of urban Albury-Wodonga in New South Wales. The total population of urban Albury-Wodonga was 37,916 at 30 June 1971. (c) The urban centre of Queanbeyan in New South Wales has been absorbed since 1966 by Urban Canberra. (d) Consists largely of an amalgamation of the former Gosford and Woy Woy-Urminia urban centres.
 (e) That part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. (f) Includes Ipswich, 60,017 persons at 30 June 1971 (urban part of Ipswich local government area). (g) That part of urban Gold Coast located in Queensland. The total population of urban Gold Coast was 74,121 at 30 June 1971. (h) Urban Reynella-Port Noarlunga (population, 11,834 at 1966) has been absorbed by urban Adelaide since 1966. (i) Includes Queanbeyan municipality in New South Wales.

Principal cities of the world

The following table shows the population of the world's largest cities at the latest available date. The data refer to urban agglomerations, where available; in other cases the so-called city proper. The urban agglomeration is defined on page 29 of the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* 1970, from which most of the figures in the table have been taken, as including also the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside of, but adjacent to, the city boundaries. (See also the Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the table in the *Demographic Yearbook*). International comparability is limited by different methods used in constructing the estimates, variations in national concepts of urban boundaries, and the different dates to which the statistics refer.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES

City	Country	Year	Population ('000)	City	Country	Year	Population ('000)
Tokyo	Japan	1969	11,454	Teheran	Iran	1966	(a)2,720
New York	U.S.A.	1970	11,448	Rome	Italy	1969	2,707
Paris	France	1968	8,197	Montreal	Canada	1969	2,553
Buenos Aires	Argentina	1970	8,191	Santiago	Chile	1969	2,516
London	England	1971	7,379	Melbourne	Australia	1971	(b)2,498
Moscow	U.S.S.R.	1970	7,061	Lima	Peru	1969	2,416
Los Angeles	U.S.A.	1970	6,974	Shenyang	China	1957	(a)2,411
Shanghai	China	1957	(a)6,900	Manchester	England	1971	2,387
Chicago	U.S.A.	1970	6,893	Pittsburg	U.S.A.	1970	2,384
Bombay	India	1970	(a)5,700	Birmingham	England	1971	2,369
Sao Paulo	Brazil	1968	5,685	St Louis	U.S.A.	1970	2,331
Calcutta	India	1968	5,075	Toronto	Canada	1969	2,316
Cairo	U.A.R.	1970	(a)4,961	Bogota	Columbia	1969	(a)2,294
Philadelphia	U.S.A.	1970	4,777	Wuhan	China	1957	(a)2,146
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1968	4,207	Yokohama	Japan	1969	2,144
Detroit	U.S.A.	1970	4,164	West Berlin(c)	Germany	1969	(a)2,135
Peking	China	1957	(a)4,010	Chungking	China	1957	(a)2,121
Leningrad	U.S.S.R.	1970	3,950	Madras	India	1970	(a)2,086
Seoul	Korea	1966	(a)3,795	Caracas	Venezuela	1969	2,064
Delhi	India	1970	(a)3,772	Baltimore	U.S.A.	1970	2,045
Tientsin	China	1957	(a)3,220	Istanbul	Turkey	1965	2,043
San Francisco	U.S.A.	1970	3,070	Cleveland	U.S.A.	1970	2,043
Karachi	Pakistan	1969	3,060	Alexandria	U.A.R.	1970	(a)2,032
Mexico City	Mexico	1970	3,026	Singapore	Singapore	1969	(a)2,017
Osaka	Japan	1969	3,018	Nagoya	Japan	1969	2,014
Madrid	Spain	1969	2,939	Houston	U.S.A.	1970	1,958
Djakarta	Indonesia	1961	(a)2,907	Budapest	Hungary	1969	(a)1,934
Washington	U.S.A.	1970	2,836	Manila	Philippines	1957	1,865
Sydney	Australia	1971	(b)2,800	Athens	Greece	1961	1,853
Boston	U.S.A.	1970	2,730	Newark	U.S.A.	1970	1,848

(a) City proper. (b) Statistical Division. Preliminary Census figure. (c) East Berlin, 1969, population of city proper, 1,083,173.

Sex distribution of the population

The number of males to each hundred females has been adopted as a measure of the 'masculinity' of the population. With the exception of some dislocation arising from the two World Wars, there was a continuous diminution of the masculinity of the population until 1945. This resulted mainly from a decline in the proportion of overseas-born in the population and in their masculinity. At the census of 1901 the overseas-born comprised 23 per cent of the population and had a masculinity of 151 per cent. By 1947 these proportions had declined to 10 per cent and 127 per cent, with a consequent decline in the masculinity of the total population. Although the proportion of overseas-born has increased since 1947, with the resumption of immigration, its masculinity has declined and there has thus been little change in the masculinity of the total population.

POPULATION(a): MASCULINITY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, DECEMBER 1945 TO 1971
(Number of males per 100 females)

31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1945	99.75	97.50	105.45	98.21	105.49	101.15	220.16	115.86	100.36
1950	100.88	99.27	106.02	101.83	106.07	102.70	188.05	123.33	101.83
1955	101.27	101.38	105.17	102.78	105.87	103.63	163.88	107.77	102.52
1960	101.38	101.35	104.16	102.24	103.99	102.88	147.82	111.51	102.22
1965	100.68	100.52	102.99	101.03	103.99	101.83	123.36	108.70	101.43
1967	100.59	100.26	102.53	100.49	104.50	101.58	125.70	105.68	101.25
1968	100.61	100.21	102.27	100.26	104.76	101.47	126.91	104.98	101.22
1969	100.59	100.16	102.08	100.06	104.99	101.42	128.16	105.15	101.19
1970	100.55	100.08	101.87	99.82	105.23	101.38	128.53	104.72	101.14
1971	100.47	99.93	101.74	99.72	105.11	101.17	127.38	105.00	101.04

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961.

The masculinity of the population in certain countries of the world is shown in the table on page 147.

Age distribution of the population

The next table shows the changes which have taken place in the age distribution of the population of Australia at each census since 1871.

POPULATION(a): PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA 1871 TO 1966
(Per cent)

Census	Males				Females				Persons			
	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	Total	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	Total	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	Total
1871	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881	36.43	60.78	2.79	100	41.91	56.04	2.04	100	38.95	58.60	2.44	100
1891	34.82	61.96	3.22	100	39.40	58.03	2.57	100	36.94	60.14	2.92	100
1901	33.89	61.78	4.33	100	36.52	59.82	3.66	100	35.14	60.85	4.01	100
1911	30.89	64.74	4.37	100	32.49	63.27	4.24	100	31.66	64.03	4.31	100
1921	31.67	63.86	4.46	100	31.80	63.83	4.37	100	31.73	63.85	4.42	100
1933	27.53	66.09	6.38	100	27.42	65.99	6.59	100	27.48	66.04	6.48	100
1947	25.48	67.08	7.43	100	24.62	66.71	8.67	100	25.06	66.90	8.05	100
1954	28.81	63.82	7.37	100	28.23	62.52	9.25	100	28.52	63.17	8.30	100
1961	30.61	62.16	7.23	100	29.85	60.34	9.82	100	30.23	61.26	8.51	100
1966	29.88	63.03	7.09	100	28.86	61.13	10.01	100	29.37	62.09	8.54	100

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

Estimates of the age distribution of population, based on the census distribution of ages and records of births, ages at death, and ages of migrants, are made for intercensal years. The following estimated age distributions of the Australian population at 30 June 1969 and 1970 will be subject to revision when the 1971 Census results for distribution of ages become available.

POPULATION: ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION(a), AUSTRALIA

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1969			30 June 1970		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	596,741	567,675	1,164,416	610,394	581,227	1,191,621
5-9	632,087	600,765	1,232,852	634,282	602,880	1,237,162
10-14	594,026	565,908	1,159,934	610,758	580,376	1,191,134
15-19	559,174	534,550	1,093,724	568,281	543,441	1,111,722
20-24	534,263	504,181	1,038,444	556,943	524,240	1,081,183
25-29	436,119	404,098	840,217	460,655	427,075	887,730
30-34	387,468	364,169	751,637	402,114	375,736	777,850
35-39	380,187	352,115	732,302	376,168	350,424	726,592
40-44	408,372	379,485	787,857	408,251	377,248	785,499
45-49	384,421	370,618	755,039	393,198	378,978	772,176
50-54	318,431	319,492	637,923	320,870	320,273	641,143
55-59	298,048	296,631	594,679	303,672	306,494	610,166
60-64	236,754	240,515	477,269	242,920	246,986	489,906
65-69	171,568	198,194	369,762	176,222	199,950	376,172
70-74	119,316	166,254	285,570	122,344	168,826	291,170
75-79	77,672	124,582	202,254	76,187	126,253	202,440
80-84	41,997	73,705	115,702	42,850	76,108	118,958
85 and over	17,993	38,705	56,698	18,462	40,621	59,083
Total	6,194,637	6,101,642	12,296,279	6,324,571	6,227,136	12,551,707

(a) Based on the age distribution of all persons enumerated at the Census of 30 June 1966 adjusted for mis-statement of age and on subsequent births, recorded ages at death and recorded ages of migrants.

General characteristics of the population, censuses 1961 and 1966

Particulars of the characteristics of the population of Australia at the 1966 Census compared with the 1961 Census are shown in this section. Corresponding information for the individual States and Territories is shown in Year Book No. 54. Information concerning the industry, occupational status, and occupations of the population as recorded at the 1966 Census is given in the chapter Employment and Unemployment, and on dwellings in the chapter Housing and Building. Comparable statistics from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing were not available when this chapter was sent for press. For any available details from the 1971 Census see Appendix.

The characteristics dealt with in the following pages are: age; marital status; country of birth; period of residence in Australia of overseas born; nationality; religion. Further details are available in a series of mimeographed bulletins which are available from the Bureau. All tables exclude particulars of full-blood Aborigines.

POPULATION: AGE (GROUPED AGES)(a), BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Age last birthday (years)	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	567,742	541,751	1,109,493	585,949	557,195	1,143,144	33,651
5-9	536,046	511,475	1,047,521	595,538	567,358	1,162,896	115,375
10-14	522,407	497,577	1,019,984	556,251	530,197	1,086,448	66,464
15-19	414,788	394,145	808,933	536,848	511,378	1,048,226	239,293
20-24	361,531	335,907	697,438	436,709	417,232	853,941	156,503
25-29	342,443	313,628	656,071	384,336	361,729	746,065	89,994
30-34	386,175	351,793	737,968	355,654	331,700	687,354	-50,614
35-39	395,247	372,669	767,916	397,463	367,099	764,562	-3,354
40-44	343,973	334,554	678,527	396,536	377,215	773,751	95,224
45-49	335,890	321,941	657,831	343,033	334,639	677,672	19,841
50-54	293,004	275,023	568,027	323,810	317,824	641,634	73,607
55-59	238,051	225,330	463,381	276,100	266,916	543,016	79,635
60-64	190,805	210,048	400,853	215,590	219,759	435,349	34,496
65-69	149,130	184,654	333,784	161,376	195,020	356,396	22,612
70-74	116,939	148,048	264,987	115,084	160,887	275,971	10,984
75-79	69,223	95,724	164,947	79,634	116,753	196,387	31,440
80-84	33,069	52,627	85,696	38,568	64,296	102,864	17,168
85 and over	15,789	29,040	44,829	17,880	36,906	54,786	9,957
Total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'.
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Marital status	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Never married—							
Under 15 years of age	1,626,195	1,550,803	3,176,998	1,737,738	1,654,750	3,392,488	215,490
15 years of age and over	1,098,450	770,048	1,868,498	1,246,214	899,354	2,145,568	277,070
Total never married	2,724,645	2,320,851	5,045,496	2,983,952	2,554,104	5,538,056	492,560
Married	2,364,710	2,344,754	4,709,464	2,592,236	2,578,488	5,170,724	461,260
Married but permanently separated(a)	68,172	78,367	146,539	75,149	87,218	162,367	15,828
Divorced	38,640	43,339	81,979	42,885	51,143	94,028	12,049
Widowed	116,085	408,623	524,708	122,137	463,150	585,287	60,579
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) Legally or otherwise.

POPULATION: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Country of birth	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	4,325,005	4,404,401	8,729,406	4,663,212	4,756,330	9,419,542	690,136
New Zealand	23,377	23,634	47,011	26,174	26,311	52,485	5,474
Europe—							
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland(a)	400,491	354,911	755,402	474,427	434,237	908,664	153,262
Germany	57,579	51,736	109,315	55,799	52,910	108,709	-606
Greece	43,593	33,740	77,333	73,936	66,153	140,089	62,756
Italy	134,624	93,672	228,296	150,138	117,187	267,325	39,029
Malta	22,628	16,709	39,337	31,028	24,076	55,104	15,767
Netherlands	56,811	45,272	102,083	55,189	44,360	99,549	-2,534
Poland	36,395	23,654	60,049	36,496	25,145	61,641	1,592
Other	134,185	90,212	224,397	147,921	104,509	252,430	28,033
Total Europe	886,306	709,906	1,596,212	1,024,934	868,577	1,893,511	297,299
Other countries	77,564	57,993	135,557	102,039	82,885	184,924	49,367
Total born outside Australia	987,247	791,533	1,778,780	1,153,147	977,773	2,130,920	352,140
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) Includes Ireland (undefined).
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: OVERSEAS-BORN, BY PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, AND SEX CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Period of residence (years)	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Under 1	72,162	51,169	123,331	88,608	73,252	161,860	38,529
1 and under 2	48,600	38,366	86,966	65,980	58,361	124,341	37,375
2 " " 3	47,126	42,901	90,027	58,366	51,963	110,329	20,302
3 " " 4	37,736	41,254	78,990	46,104	41,934	88,038	9,048
4 " " 5	42,600	41,284	83,884	35,623	37,279	72,902	-10,982
5 years and over	717,961	560,573	1,278,534	833,170	693,902	1,527,072	248,538
Not stated	21,062	15,986	37,048	25,296	21,082	46,378	9,330
Total	987,247	791,533	1,778,780	1,153,147	977,773	2,130,920	352,140

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: NATIONALITY (i.e. ALLEGIANCE), BY SEX AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Nationality	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
British(a)—							
Born in Australia	4,325,005	4,404,401	8,729,406	4,663,212	4,756,330	9,419,542	690,136
Born outside Australia	686,611	568,692	1,255,303	871,263	748,582	1,619,845	364,542
Total British	5,011,616	4,973,093	9,984,709	5,534,475	5,504,912	11,039,387	1,054,678
Foreign—							
Dutch	41,216	34,601	75,817	25,941	22,014	47,955	-27,862
German	34,317	26,172	60,489	24,262	18,559	42,821	-17,668
Greek	32,763	28,238	61,001	53,344	53,333	106,677	45,676
Hungarian	8,210	5,816	14,026	3,411	2,353	5,764	-8,262
Italian	86,941	67,068	154,009	81,632	71,781	153,413	-9,596
Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian	4,176	2,936	7,112	1,751	1,068	2,819	-4,293
Polish	12,939	9,474	22,413	7,784	5,998	13,782	-8,631
Yugoslav	17,745	9,637	27,382	24,024	14,229	38,253	10,871
Other (incl. Stateless)	62,329	38,899	101,228	59,735	39,856	99,591	-1,637
Total foreign	300,636	222,841	523,477	281,884	229,191	511,075	-12,402
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) All persons of individual citizenship status who, by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1966*, are deemed to be British subjects. Includes naturalised British. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Religious denomination	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Christian—							
Baptist	70,990	78,638	149,628	78,053	87,434	165,487	15,859
Brethren	7,265	8,228	15,493	7,434	8,082	15,516	23
Catholic, Roman(a)	602,763	536,886	1,139,649	581,934	522,035	1,103,969	-35,680
Catholic(a)	730,093	750,242	1,480,335	947,796	984,365	1,932,161	451,826
Churches of Christ	45,115	50,518	95,633	48,207	54,338	102,545	6,912
Church of England	1,834,732	1,834,208	3,668,940	1,929,663	1,947,810	3,877,473	208,533
Congregational	34,679	38,847	73,526	35,911	40,677	76,588	3,062
Orthodox	84,965	69,959	154,924	135,618	119,875	255,493	100,569
Lutheran	82,453	77,729	160,182	90,019	87,305	177,324	17,142
Methodist	528,003	548,392	1,076,395	548,392	575,918	1,124,310	47,915
Presbyterian	482,503	494,218	976,721	511,993	531,577	1,043,570	66,849
Salvation Army	24,379	26,735	51,114	27,078	29,423	56,501	5,387
Seventh-day Adventist	14,313	17,320	31,633	16,948	20,669	37,617	5,984
Protestant (undefined)	50,515	48,048	98,563	52,956	52,267	105,223	6,660
Other (including Christian undefined)	48,626	52,779	101,405	63,769	67,492	131,261	29,856
Total Christian	4,641,394	4,632,747	9,274,141	5,075,771	5,129,267	10,205,038	930,897
Non-Christian—							
Hebrew	29,571	29,758	59,329	31,301	31,970	63,271	3,942
Other	6,547	2,928	9,475	8,515	4,597	13,112	3,637
Total non-Christian	36,118	32,686	68,804	39,816	36,567	76,383	7,579
Indefinite	13,495	11,267	24,762	19,641	16,409	36,050	11,288
No religion	25,206	12,344	37,550	60,524	33,567	94,091	56,541
No reply	596,039	506,890	1,102,929	620,607	518,293	1,138,900	35,971
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) So described in individual census schedules.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The Aboriginal population of Australia

In Year Book No. 17, pages 951–61, a brief account was given of the Australian Aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time and the steps taken for its protection. On pages 914–16 of Year Book No. 22 particulars were shown for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while a special article dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the continent appeared on pages 687–96 of Year Book No. 23.

Aborigines have been enumerated in all censuses of the Commonwealth, but the degree of coverage and information obtained has varied substantially since 1911. Since the census taken in 1933 the adequacy of the particulars obtained has improved progressively as a result of an increasing number of Aborigines coming into contact with more populated areas.

At the 1966 Census extensive arrangements were made to obtain as full a coverage of Aborigines as possible and to enumerate fully those Aborigines 'out of contact'. Throughout Australia the assistance of Aboriginal welfare bodies, mission superintendents, station owners, patrol officers, and police was sought in an effort to include all Aborigines and to obtain complete information about them, e.g. in the Northern Territory information was obtained from missions and settlements concerning Aborigines normally resident at such locations but who were absent at the time of the census, and of Aborigines resident at such locations but who normally resided elsewhere. The two sets of information were then reconciled to produce what is considered to be a fairly complete and accurate coverage of Aborigines in the Territory.

Selected characteristics

For details of certain selected characteristics derived from the 1966 Census see Year Book No. 56, pages 138–42. Details of all characteristics enumerated, together with details for States and Territories, and comparisons between the Aboriginal population and the total population, may be found in the publication *The Aboriginal Population of Australia* (Reference No. 2.23).

At censuses prior to the 1966 Census, the instructions relating to race were insufficient to enable respondents to classify themselves according to degree of race mixture. For example, from 1933 to 1961 persons were asked to state:

'For persons of European Race, wherever born, write "European". For non-Europeans state the race to which they belong, for example, "Aboriginal", "Chinese", "Negro", "Afghan", etc. If the person is half-caste with one parent of European race, write also "H.C.", for example, "H.C. Aboriginal", "H.C. Chinese", etc.'

At the 1966 Census the instructions were redesigned as follows in an endeavour to obtain precise data on race mixture and also to avoid the opprobrium attaching to the term 'half-caste':

'State each person's race. For persons of European race wherever born, write "European". Otherwise state whether Aboriginal, Chinese, Indian, Japanese, etc., as the case may be. If of more than one race give particulars, for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ European— $\frac{1}{2}$ Aboriginal, $\frac{3}{4}$ Aboriginal— $\frac{1}{4}$ Chinese, $\frac{1}{2}$ European— $\frac{1}{2}$ Chinese.'

Investigations made by matching the replies of individuals at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses and by comparing overall census results with data available from the State instrumentalities responsible for Aboriginal welfare suggest that considerable doubt attaches to the validity of the replies given to the question on race at the 1966 and previous censuses.

It was concluded:

- (a) that reporting by Aborigines in the 1966 Census was insufficiently precise to differentiate persons who are 50 per cent Aboriginal from those who are more than 50 per cent Aboriginal;
- (b) that similar dissections obtained at censuses prior to the 1966 Census were similarly imprecise; and
- (c) that even a total of all persons who are 50 per cent or more Aboriginal may be suspect, primarily because of the inclusion of persons who are less than 50 per cent Aboriginal and described themselves simply as 'Aboriginal', but also because of persons who are 50 per cent Aboriginal stating their race as 'European'.

Nevertheless, the statistics herein, which relate to persons who have described themselves as 50 per cent or more Aboriginal or simply as 'Aboriginal', are presented subject to these limitations.

The following table shows particulars of the Aboriginal population of Australia at the Censuses of 30 June, 1954, 1961, and 1966. Because of some doubt about the accuracy of separate figures for full-blood and half-blood Aborigines as shown in previous issues of the Year Book, their separate publication has been discontinued. Torres Strait Islanders are not included in this table, but are included in the census figures shown elsewhere in this chapter. At the 1966 Census they numbered 5,403 persons.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES
CENSUSES, 1954, 1961 AND 1966

State or Territory	Census, 1954(a)			Census, 1961(a)			Census, 1966(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	6,278	5,935	12,213	7,494	7,222	14,716	7,343	6,876	14,219
Victoria	691	704	1,395	899	897	1,796	856	934	1,790
Queensland	8,368	7,781	16,149	10,146	9,550	19,696	9,644	9,359	19,003
South Australia	1,675	1,537	3,212	2,607	2,277	4,884	2,914	2,591	5,505
Western Australia	6,564	6,135	12,699	8,351	7,925	16,276	9,305	8,934	18,439
Northern Territory	5,990	5,798	11,788	9,013	8,747	17,760	10,651	10,468	21,119
Australia(c)	29,716	28,006	57,722	38,612	36,697	75,309	40,984	39,223	80,207

(a) Prior to the 1966 Census, Aborigines 'out of contact' were not enumerated and estimates of these were made by authorities responsible for native welfare. It is estimated that at the 1954 Census 12,956 Aborigines (of which 2,311 were estimated to be in Queensland, 1,760 in South Australia, 3,516 in Western Australia and 5,369 in the Northern Territory) were not contacted by census collectors and were not included in the Census. Increasing numbers, however, were coming into contact and at the 1961 Census it is estimated that 2,000 Aborigines in Western Australia and 1,944 in the Northern Territory were not contacted by census collectors. At the 1966 Census, efforts were made to obtain complete coverage. (b) The figures relate to those persons who described themselves in the 1966 Census as being 50 per cent or more Aboriginal or simply as 'Aboriginal'. For reasons stated above, it has not been possible to differentiate between persons who are 50 per cent Aboriginal from those who are more than 50 per cent Aboriginal. (c) Includes Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

1971 Census of Population and Housing

In view of the limitations on the statistics described above, an attempt was made for the 1971 Census to design a question which would obtain more meaningful data on the Aboriginal population. The advice of expert bodies approached was that such data would be obtained by asking each respondent to indicate the race to which he considered himself to belong.

In addition the repeal of Section 127 of the Constitution in 1967 removed the need for the question on racial origin to identify 'Aboriginal natives'. ('Aboriginal natives', the term used in the Constitution, was interpreted as those persons possessing more than 50 per cent Aboriginal blood).

The question at the 1971 Census read:

What is this person's racial origin?

(If of mixed origin indicate the one to which he considers himself to belong)

(Tick one box only or give one origin only)

- European origin
- Aboriginal origin
- Torres Strait Islander origin
- Other origin (give one only).....

At present no statistics are available on the Aboriginal population enumerated at the 1971 Census.

Projections of the population

This section contains summary results of a series of projections of the population of Australia, and the States and Territories.

Projections are sometimes distinguished from forecasts on the basis that the former are extrapolations of existing populations assuming the continuance of past trends of births, deaths, and migration. Forecasts may also take into account expectations of trends in other factors such as employment opportunities, government policy or technological advance. Neither projections nor forecasts should be expected to accord consistently with actual future events. Projections are useful for the study of the demographic forces at work and of their likely consequences. Forecasts, often developed from projections, are required for the planning of government services, industrial and economic policy, and many other purposes.

The method chosen for these projections is similar to the method used for the current estimates of the population except that hypothetical figures of births, deaths and net migration are used instead of recorded births, deaths and net migration. Projections are made of the population in a *base year*, classified by age and sex, by the application of age-specific fertility and mortality rates one year at a time. Separate projections of the population resulting from assumed future annual net migration are made in a similar fashion. To obtain the projected total population the two parts are added together. The method used facilitates adjustment of the projections to any postulated level of future migration by application of a pro-rata factor to the migration component. For details of actual net migration recorded for Australia for each year from 1941, *see* the Statistical Summary of this Year Book.

The assumptions employed in the latest set of projections, and summaries of the results, are given below. They cover the years 1972 to 2000, taking 1970 as the base year.

Fertility. For the projections of base year populations, the age-specific birth rates and the masculinity of births recorded in *each State and Territory* in 1970 were used for all future years. Additional female population resulting from future migration was assumed to experience the age-specific birth rates and masculinity of births recorded in 1970 for *Australia as a whole*. The projected births for Australia are the sum of the projected births for each State and Territory.

Mortality. It was assumed that the average age-specific mortality rates recorded in *each State, Territory and Australia* in the three years 1965 to 1967, related to the 1966 Census population, would remain unchanged. The projected deaths for Australia are the sum of the projected deaths for each State and Territory. Deaths of persons in the migration component are projected on the basis of the *Australian* 1965-67 mortality experience.

Migration. The age-sex composition of all future net interstate and/or overseas migration was assumed to be the average age-sex distribution of the net overseas migration (excess of total arrivals over total departures) recorded for Australia as a whole for the five years ended 30 June 1970.

It has been assumed that the future migration component, for a State, Territory or Australia, will be subject for the whole of the projection period, to the same age-specific fertility and mortality rates as experienced by the Australian population as a whole in 1970 (fertility) and 1965-67 (mortality), regardless of the State or Territory to which the people move, or the State, Territory or country whence they came.

Projections of the population resulting from net migration at a rate of 100,000 persons per annum are shown in the last column of the next table. The table also provides projected populations exclusive of future migration. The use of a single set of assumptions regarding fertility, mortality and age-sex composition of the migration component enables pro-rata calculations to be made of the migration components of projected State and Territory populations, as well as for Australia as a whole, to any chosen constant level.

PROJECTION OF THE POPULATION EXCLUDING OVERSEAS OR INTERSTATE MIGRATION AFTER 30 JUNE 1970: STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA; AND EXTRA POPULATION RESULTING FROM NET MIGRATION AT 100,000 PERSONS PER ANNUM, 1972 TO 2000

('000 persons)

30 June—	Population exclusive of overseas or interstate migration after 30 June 1970									Extra population resulting from net migration at 100,000 persons per annum (a)
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.	
1970(b)	4,513.0	3,440.0	1,789.8	1,157.2	988.9	387.3	78.1	131.4	12,485.6	..
1971(c)	4,589.6	3,496.2	1,823.4	1,172.8	1,027.4	389.9	85.5	143.8	12,728.5	101.3
1972	4,605.6	3,526.9	1,834.0	1,183.6	1,018.1	397.3	82.8	136.4	12,784.7	205.4
1973	4,653.4	3,572.1	1,857.3	1,197.5	1,033.3	402.5	84.9	139.3	12,940.3	312.2
1974	4,702.2	3,618.3	1,881.2	1,212.0	1,048.9	408.0	86.9	142.2	13,099.8	421.8
1975	4,751.8	3,665.4	1,905.8	1,226.8	1,064.9	413.7	89.1	145.1	13,262.6	543.1
1980	5,009.9	3,912.7	2,037.5	1,306.3	1,149.9	445.0	100.4	159.2	14,120.8	1,134.7
1985	5,278.4	4,175.8	2,179.5	1,390.0	1,238.9	479.0	113.4	173.4	15,028.5	1,797.7
1990	5,544.0	4,446.7	2,325.3	1,471.2	1,327.8	513.1	128.5	188.1	15,944.6	2,522.8
1995	5,803.5	4,727.5	2,473.6	1,548.7	1,418.0	546.8	146.4	202.9	16,867.3	3,313.0
2000	6,070.8	5,030.9	2,631.7	1,629.2	1,514.8	582.7	167.1	218.0	17,845.1	4,170.2

(a) The projected net gain from migration for any State or Territory resulting from sustained net migration at any other level may be calculated *pro rata* from the figures in this column. (b) Estimate based on the Census of 30 June 1966 and subsequent births, deaths and migration, adjusted in accordance with preliminary results of the 1971 Census. (c) 1971 Census, preliminary results. These figures include migration during the twelve months ended June 1971.

To indicate the effects on total population if recent migration levels were to continue unchanged, projections of population resulting from migration have been made for the States, Territories and Australia, using as annual intake levels the estimated average net interstate and overseas migration recorded for the five years ended 30 June 1970. These average annual levels are shown in the following table, together with selected projections of the populations of the States, Territories and Australia, *inclusive* of future migration at these levels.

PROJECTION OF THE POPULATION INCLUDING ANNUAL OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE NET MIGRATION AFTER 30 JUNE 1970 AT AVERAGE 1966-70 LEVELS: STATES, TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA 1972 TO 2000

('000 persons)

30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Annual net migration(a)	26.6	16.4	9.4	6.2	20.9	-0.8	3.4	6.3	88.3
1970(b)	4,513.0	3,440.0	1,789.8	1,157.2	988.9	387.3	78.1	131.4	12,485.6
1971(c)	4,589.6	3,496.2	1,823.4	1,172.8	1,027.4	389.9	85.5	143.8	12,728.5
1972	4,660.1	3,560.5	1,853.3	1,196.3	1,060.9	395.6	89.9	149.3	12,965.9
1973	4,736.3	3,623.1	1,886.6	1,216.9	1,098.4	400.1	95.6	158.9	13,215.9
1974	4,814.2	3,687.3	1,920.9	1,238.1	1,136.9	404.7	101.4	168.6	13,472.0
1975	4,893.6	3,752.7	1,956.0	1,259.9	1,176.3	409.5	107.4	178.5	13,734.0
1980	5,311.2	4,098.3	2,144.2	1,376.5	1,386.5	436.0	139.4	230.2	15,122.2
1985	5,755.8	4,469.7	2,348.5	1,501.3	1,613.7	464.9	175.2	285.9	16,615.0
1990	6,213.8	4,859.2	2,562.4	1,627.3	1,853.8	493.2	215.3	345.8	18,171.0
1995	6,683.2	5,269.3	2,785.0	1,753.8	2,108.7	520.7	260.3	410.1	19,791.1
2000	7,178.1	5,712.7	3,023.7	1,887.4	2,384.4	549.8	310.4	478.8	21,525.3

(a) Net annual migration gain allocated to each State or Territory at the average annual 1966-70 levels. (b) Estimate based on the Census of June 1966 and subsequent births, deaths and migration, adjusted in accordance with preliminary results of the 1971 Census. (c) 1971 Census, preliminary results.

The following table shows, for Australia, percentage age distributions, masculinity, and percentage increases over 1970, on the assumptions of the projections, and including net migration at the average annual 1966-70 levels.

**PROJECTION INCLUDING MIGRATION AFTER 30 JUNE 1970 AT THE 1966-70.
AVERAGE ANNUAL LEVEL: AUSTRALIA, 1975 TO 2000**

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION (Persons)							
Ages—							
Under 5	9.50	10.08	10.43	10.45	10.23	10.03	10.07
5-14	19.35	18.33	18.02	18.75	19.07	18.92	18.54
15-24	17.47	17.31	17.07	16.14	15.90	16.55	16.84
25-44	25.32	26.24	27.55	28.64	29.08	28.16	27.78
45-64	20.02	19.69	18.42	17.64	17.20	17.91	18.85
65 and over	8.34	8.35	8.51	8.38	8.53	8.42	7.93
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dependent ages—							
Under 15	28.85	28.41	28.45	29.20	29.29	28.96	28.61
Pensionable ages (a)	10.32	10.48	10.48	10.47	10.42	10.26	9.62
<i>Total, dependent ages</i>	<i>39.17</i>	<i>38.89</i>	<i>38.93</i>	<i>39.67</i>	<i>39.71</i>	<i>39.22</i>	<i>38.23</i>
PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER 1970 (Persons)							
Ages—							
Under 5 . . . . .	..	16.75	32.97	46.40	56.72	67.46	82.71
5-14 . . . . .	..	4.19	12.81	28.93	43.41	55.02	65.15
15-24 . . . . .	..	8.33	18.35	22.96	32.46	50.19	66.12
25-44 . . . . .	..	13.99	31.78	50.51	67.17	76.33	89.10
45-64 . . . . .	..	8.22	11.43	17.27	25.02	41.80	62.29
65 and over . . . . .	..	10.10	23.56	33.71	48.69	59.91	63.89
Total . . . . .	..	10.00	21.12	33.08	45.54	58.51	72.37
Dependent ages—							
Under 15 . . . . .	..	8.33	19.45	34.68	47.79	59.12	70.93
Pensionable ages (a) . . . . .	..	11.73	23.04	35.01	47.05	57.67	60.74
<i>Total, dependent ages</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>20.39</i>	<i>34.77</i>	<i>47.60</i>	<i>58.73</i>	<i>68.25</i>
MASCULINITY(b)							
Under 15	104.89	104.70	104.52	104.41	104.41	104.42	104.57
15-44	106.45	106.36	106.36	106.32	106.01	105.65	105.47
45-64	100.37	100.20	100.66	101.34	102.33	102.72	102.43
65 and over	71.13	72.34	72.28	71.01	70.79	71.13	70.65
Total	101.32	101.35	101.40	101.40	101.38	101.36	101.39

(a) Males 65 and over, females 60 and over. (b) Number of males per 100 females.

Population of External Territories

Ordinances of the individual External Territories under the control of Australia provide for a census of the population to be taken on the day prescribed for the taking of a census in the Commonwealth of Australia. The following table shows the population of the Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea at the census of 30 June 1966 and as estimated at 30 June 1970.

POPULATION: EXTERNAL TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1966 AND 1970

Territory	Census 30 June 1966			Estimate 30 June 1970
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Christmas Island . . .	2,158	1,233	3,391	3,361
Cocos (Keeling) Islands . . .	375	309	684	611
Norfolk Island	563	584	1,147	1,240
Papua—				
Indigenous population . . .	(a)310,153	(a)281,806	(a)591,959	668,964
Non-indigenous population	8,307	6,070	14,377	n.a.
<i>Total, Papua</i>	<i>318,460</i>	<i>287,876</i>	<i>606,336</i>	<i>(b)n.a.</i>
Trust Territory of New Guinea—				
Indigenous population . . .	(a)810,153	(a)748,205	(a)1,558,358	1,772,744
Non-indigenous population	11,744	8,547	20,291	n.a.
<i>Total, New Guinea</i>	<i>821,898</i>	<i>756,756</i>	<i>1,578,654</i>	<i>(b)n.a.</i>

(a) The 1966 Census of Papua New Guinea was the first to include the indigenous population, and was based upon a 10 per cent sample of rural villages in the two Territories. (b) The total population for Papua New Guinea was 2,490,668 at 30 June 1970.

Further particulars concerning the indigenous populations of the Territories are given in the chapter The Territories of Australia.

International statistics of population

In the following tables the population, density, rate of growth, natural increase and masculinity are shown in respect of all countries which had an estimated population of at least ten million persons in 1970, excepting for the group 'Oceania', which is treated in more detail. The source of these figures for all countries except Australia is the 1970 *Demographic Yearbook*, which is prepared and published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The tables include figures varying in reliability and accuracy, there being considerable variation in the quality of demographic statistics between countries, but this information has been shown to provide a guide as to the magnitude and trend of population movements in overseas countries.

Where the information available to the Statistical Office of the United Nations relates to only part of the population of a country, the population characteristic (e.g. rate of growth), or vital statistics rate (e.g. marriages), has been omitted from the tables, and this is indicated by a footnote.

For fuller particulars of the differences in the quality of the statistics and their reliability and for other qualifications, reference should be made to the detailed explanations contained in the *Demographic Yearbook* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations (see particularly Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the tables).

Population, rate of growth and density: world, continents and regions

In preparing the population figures shown below the Population Branch of the United Nations includes revisions made to the estimates from time to time as new data become available, for example, from a census. Adjustments for under-enumeration have also been made. Reference should be made to the description contained in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1970 (pages 22-23), regarding the scheme of regionalisation.

POPULATION, DENSITY AND RATE OF INCREASE FOR THE WORLD AND CONTINENTS—SELECTED YEARS

(Source: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1970)

Continent and region	Population						Annual rate of increase 1963-70 (per cent)	Average annual increase 1963-70 (millions)	Density (persons per square mile) 1970
	Estimates of mid-year population (millions)								
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1963	1970			
World total	2,070	2,295	2,486	2,982	3,162	3,632	2.0	67.1	70
Africa	164	191	217	270	289	344	2.5	7.9	28
Western Africa	48	58	64	80	85	101	2.5	2.3	41
Eastern Africa	46	54	62	77	82	98	2.5	2.3	39
Northern Africa	39	44	51	65	71	87	3.0	2.3	26
Middle Africa	21	23	25	29	31	36	2.1	0.7	13
Southern Africa	10	12	14	18	19	23	2.3	0.6	21
America	242	274	328	412	441	511	2.1	10.0	31
Northern America	134	144	166	199	208	228	1.3	2.9	28
Latin America	108	130	162	213	232	283	2.9	7.3	36
Tropical South America	55	67	84	112	122	151	3.0	4.1	28
Middle America	22	27	35	48	53	67	3.4	2.0	70
Temperate South America	19	22	27	33	35	39	1.8	0.6	26
Caribbean	12	14	17	21	22	26	2.3	0.6	282
Asia(a)	1,120	1,244	1,355	1,645	1,754	2,056	2.3	43.1	194
East Asia	591	634	657	780	822	930	1.8	15.4	205
Mainland Region	501	533	536	640	675	765	1.8	12.9	179
Japan	64	71	83	93	96	103	1.1	1.0	725
Other East Asia	26	30	38	47	51	61	2.6	1.4	614
South Asia	529	610	698	865	931	1,126	2.7	27.9	184
Middle South Asia	371	422	481	588	632	762	2.7	18.6	293
South East Asia	127	150	173	219	236	287	2.8	7.3	166
South West Asia	31	38	44	58	63	77	2.9	2.0	44
Europe(a)	355	380	392	425	437	462	0.8	3.6	243
Western Europe	108	113	122	135	140	149	0.9	1.3	386
Southern Europe	93	103	109	118	120	128	0.9	1.1	254
Eastern Europe	89	96	89	97	99	104	0.8	0.7	272
Northern Europe	65	68	72	76	78	81	0.6	0.4	127
Oceania	10.0	11.1	12.6	15.8	16.8	19.4	2.1	0.4	5
Australia and New Zealand	8.0	8.7	10.1	12.7	13.5	15.4	1.9	0.3	5
Melanesia	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.4	0.1	13
Polynesia and Micronesia	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	3.2	0.0	106
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	179	195	180	214	225	243	1.1	2.6	28

(a) Excludes U.S.S.R. shown below.

Population, density, rate of growth, natural increase, and masculinity of selected countries

Certain details of the population of the more populous countries within continental groups are shown in the following table. As explained above, reference should be made to the detailed comments contained in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1970, regarding geographical units used, boundaries of areas, reliability of estimates, etc.

POPULATION, DENSITY, RATE OF INCREASE, NATURAL INCREASE AND MASCULINITY—SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Source: United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1970)

Country	Population mid-year 1970 (thousands)	Density 1970 (persons per square mile)	Annual rate of increase 1963-70 (per cent)	Natural increase		Masculinity at latest census	
				Year	Rate (per thousand popula- tion)	Year	Rate (number of males per 100 females)
Africa—							
Nigeria	55,074	155	2.5	1965-70	24.7	1963	102.0
United Arab Republic, Egypt	33,329	85	2.5	1965-70	27.6	1966	101.8
Ethiopia	25,046	52	1.9	1965-70	20.6	..	(a)
South Africa	20,113	41	2.4	1965-70	23.7	1960	101.1
Congo, Democratic Republic of	17,423	18	2.2	1965-70	21.7	1958	94.4
Sudan	15,695	16	2.8	1965-70	30.5	1956	102.2
Morocco	15,525	91	3.0	1965-70	33.0	1960	99.9
Algeria	14,012	16	3.2	1965-70	32.2	1966	100.8
Tanzania—							
Tanganyika	12,896	36	2.6	1957	21-22	1967	95.0
Zanzibar	377	396	2.0	1970	26	1967	102.4
Kenya	10,898	49	3.0	1965-70	30.3	1962	98.1
North America—							
United States of America	205,395	57	1.2	1970	8.8	1970	94.8
Mexico	50,670	67	3.5	1970	32.1	1970	99.6
Canada	21,406	5	1.7	1969	10.2	1966	100.9
South America—							
Brazil	95,305	28	3.2	1965-70	28.3	1960	99.7
Argentina	24,352	23	1.5	1967	12.3	1970	101.4
Columbia	21,117	49	3.2	1965-70	34.0	1964	97.1
Peru	13,586	28	3.1	1965-70	30.7	1961	98.9
Venezuela	10,399	28	3.6	1965-70	33.1	1961	103.3
Asia—							
China (mainland)	759,619	205	1.8	1965-70	17.8	1953	107.6
India	550,376	435	2.5	1965-70	26.1	1971	107.2
Indonesia	121,198	210	2.8	1965-70	28.9	1961	97.3
Pakistan	114,189	313	2.1	1965-70	32.5	1961	111.1
Japan	103,540	725	1.1	1970	12.0	1970	96.5
Philippines	38,493	331	3.5	1965-70	32.7	1960	101.8
Thailand	35,814	181	3.1	1965-70	32.4	1960	100.4
Turkey in Asia	32,251	111	2.5	1967	25.0	..	(a)
Korea, Republic of	31,793	837	2.4	1965-70	24.6	1966	101.3
Iran	28,662	44	2.9	1965-70	28.8	1966	107.3
Burma	27,584	106	2.2	1965-70	22.9	1941	104.0
Vietnam (North)	21,154	344	2.4	1965-70	21.4	1960	93.4
Vietnam, Republic of	18,332	272	2.6	1965-70	21.4	..	(a)
Afghanistan	17,125	67	2.4	1965-70	24.0	..	(a)
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	14,035	1,010	2.6	1970	23.0	1966	109.4
Korea (North)	13,892	298	2.8	1965-70	27.6	..	(a)
Ceylon	12,514	495	2.3	1968	24.1	1963	108.2
Nepal	10,845	199	1.8	1965-70	21.7	1961	97.0
Europe—							
Germany—							
Federal Republic of	59,554	622	1.0	1970	1.7	1961	89.4
Eastern	16,183	389	0.1	1970	-0.2	1964	84.1
West Berlin	2,128	11,456	-0.3	1970	-9.5	1961	73.2
East Berlin	1,074	6,902	0.2	1968	-1.9	1964	77.8
United Kingdom	55,711	591	0.5	1970	4.4	1961	93.6
Italy	53,667	461	0.8	1970	7.1	1961	94.0
France	50,775	241	0.9	1970	6.1	1962	94.6
Spain	33,290	171	1.0	1970	11.2	1960	94.2
Poland	32,805	272	1.0	1970	8.6	1960	93.7
Yugoslavia	20,527	207	1.1	1970	8.7	1961	95.1
Romania	20,253	220	1.1	1970	11.5	1966	95.9
Czechoslovakia	14,467	293	0.5	1970	4.4	1961	95.2
Netherlands	13,019	826	1.2	1970	10.0	1960	99.2
Hungary	10,331	287	0.3	1970	3.1	1960	93.2
Oceania—							
Australia	12,486	5	1.9	1970	11.5	1966	101.4
New Zealand	2,816	26	1.5	1970	13.3	1966	100.8
New Guinea (Trust Territory)	1,752	18	2.1	..	(a)	1966	108.6
Papua	669	8	3.0	..	(a)	1966	110.6
U.S.S.R.—							
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	242,768	28	1.1	1970	9.3	1970	85.4

(a) Not available or information relates to a segment of a population only.

Overseas arrivals and departures

This section contains summary statistics of total overseas arrivals and departures and detailed statistics of permanent movement. For information on passengers in other categories, see Chapter 12, Transport, Communication and Travel.

More detailed statistics of overseas arrivals and departures, covering country of residence, country of embarkation or disembarkation, mode of travel, month of arrival or departure, etc., are shown in the tables of Section II, Overseas Arrivals and Departures, of the annual bulletin *Demography*. Mimeographed bulletins, containing the latest available statistics of overseas arrivals and departures, are issued monthly and quarterly.

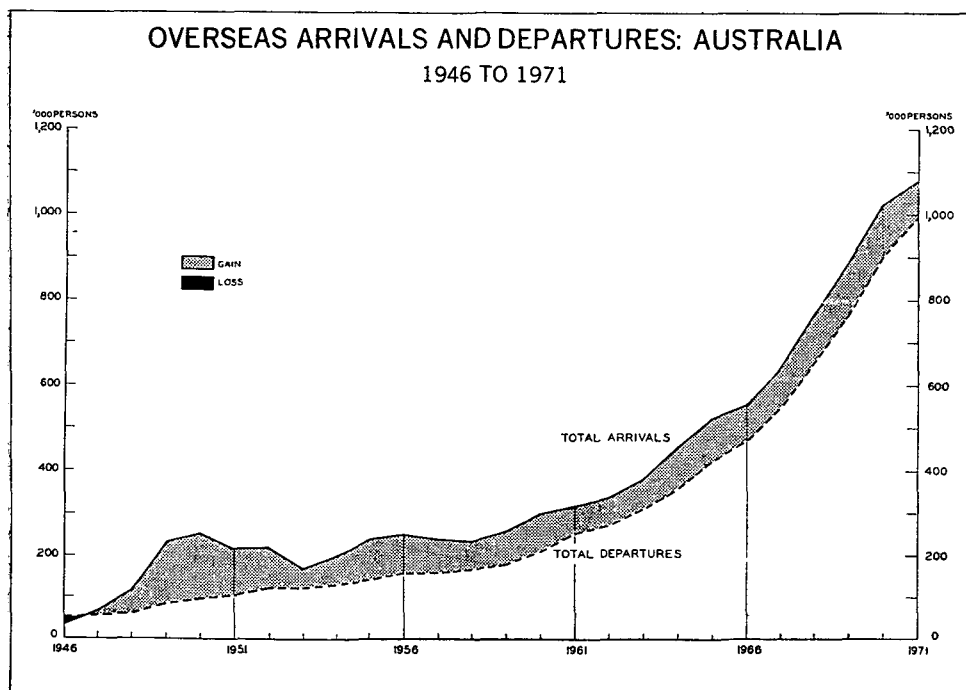
Overseas arrivals and departures since 1941

Earlier issues of the Year Book contain tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while information for individual years from 1901 is published in the annual bulletin *Demography* (see also Statistical Summary of this Year Book). Australian statistics of overseas arrivals and departures exclude aircraft and ships' crews, persons passing through Australia on board the same ship or flight, and persons on short pleasure cruises in the south-west Pacific commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages. The following table shows arrivals and departures since 1941, and refers to total movement irrespective of length of stay.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1941 TO 1971

Period	Total arrivals			Total departures			Excess of arrivals over departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45(a)	35,422	28,503	63,925	30,097	26,019	56,116	5,325	2,484	7,809
1946-50(a)	398,507	303,413	701,920	180,779	168,057	348,836	217,728	135,356	353,084
1951-55	581,300	446,566	1,027,866	340,819	273,223	614,042	240,481	173,343	413,824
1956-60	695,445	568,652	1,264,097	481,235	377,840	859,075	214,210	190,812	405,022
1961-65	1,107,419	896,215	2,003,634	906,956	696,790	1,603,746	200,463	199,425	399,888
1966-70	2,299,254	1,592,832	3,892,086	2,007,981	1,340,297	3,348,278	291,273	252,535	543,808
1967	361,345	275,825	637,170	311,727	233,534	545,261	49,618	42,291	91,909
1968	465,232	306,560	771,792	403,748	254,991	658,739	61,484	51,569	113,053
1969	545,559	353,299	898,858	475,840	293,972	769,812	69,719	59,327	129,046
1970	613,899	412,776	1,026,675	548,353	355,448	903,801	65,546	57,328	122,874
1971	625,066	453,732	1,078,798	581,510	412,683	994,193	43,556	41,049	84,605

(a) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947.



Excess of arrivals over departures

The excess of total overseas arrivals over departures is one of the elements of population increase taken into account in preparing the estimated population for other than census dates (*see* pages 123 and 129 of this chapter). It is necessary to use statistics of total overseas arrivals and departures for this purpose, because Australian population statistics relate to the total population present in Australia at the date of the census or estimate, and not the population normally resident in Australia (which would include those temporarily overseas and exclude those temporarily visiting Australia).

**EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES, BY SEX: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, 1970 AND 1971**

Age and marital status	1970			1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
AGE						
Age last birthday on arrival or departure—						
0-4	7,688	6,950	14,638	4,507	4,154	8,661
5-14	13,915	12,582	26,497	9,548	8,447	17,995
15-24	18,795	12,675	31,470	14,571	10,021	24,592
25-44	21,260	19,070	40,330	12,638	13,319	25,957
45-64	2,741	4,396	7,137	1,575	4,419	5,994
65 and over	1,147	1,655	2,802	717	689	1,406
Total	65,546	57,328	122,874	43,556	41,049	84,605
MARITAL STATUS						
Never married—						
Under 15 years of age	21,603	19,532	41,135	14,055	12,601	26,656
15 years of age and over	18,121	8,388	26,509	11,979	7,134	19,113
Married	24,640	26,557	51,197	16,270	20,052	36,322
Widowed	470	2,022	2,492	315	601	916
Divorced	712	829	1,541	937	661	1,598
Total	65,546	57,328	122,874	43,556	41,049	84,605

Classification of travellers

Since 1 July 1924 overseas travellers have been classified into two principal categories, distinguishing movements for short terms from movements for longer periods (including permanently). Before 1957 these categories were classified as *temporary* and *permanent*. Thereafter the categories were entitled *short-term* and *permanent and long-term*, but the basis of classification was not changed and the figures are directly comparable for the whole period. For short-term travel, overseas visitors and Australian residents are identified separately.

Revised questions for travellers were introduced in mid-1958, and these enabled the separation, from 1 January 1959, of permanent from other long-term movements and also the identification among the permanent departures of former settlers departing.

The principal categories of overseas movement are as follows:

Permanent—consists of persons arriving with the stated intention of settling permanently in Australia (settlers), and Australian residents departing with the stated intention of residing permanently abroad; the latter include *former settlers*, i.e. persons who, on departure from Australia, stated that they had come to Australia to settle, had stayed for a period of twelve months or more and were now departing permanently.

Long-term—consists of the arrival of overseas visitors and the departure of Australian residents with the stated intention of staying (in Australia or in a country abroad respectively) for twelve months or more; and the departure of visitors and the return of residents who have stayed (in Australia or in a country abroad respectively) for twelve months or more.

Short-term—consists of all other movements, including the movement of Australian troops irrespective of period of stay, and U.S. troops visiting Australia on rest and recreation leave.

This classification is based on statements made by the traveller on arrival in, or departure from, Australia. They represent the traveller's intention at that time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The numbers so classified since 1 January 1946 are as follows:

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: CLASSIFICATION OF TRAVELLERS AUSTRALIA, 1946 TO 1971

ARRIVALS

Period	Permanent and long-term movement				Short-term movement				
	Permanent Settlers arriving	Long-term Australian residents returning	Overseas visitors arriving	Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Australian residents returning	Overseas visitors arriving			Total arrivals
						In transit	Other	Total	
1946-50 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	457,988	108,736	n.a.	n.a.	135,196	701,920
1951-55 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	570,090	216,949	77,825	163,002	240,827	1,027,866
1956-60 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	615,767	309,611	84,206	254,513	338,719	1,264,097
1961-65 . . .	575,992	111,288	73,848	761,128	585,203	143,424	513,879	657,303	2,003,634
1966-70 . . .	804,063	180,741	122,405	1,107,209	1,298,500	207,379	1,278,998	1,486,377	3,892,086
1967 . . .	135,019	35,655	21,637	192,311	223,038	36,299	185,522	221,821	637,170
1968 . . .	159,270	36,387	23,473	219,130	252,773	37,672	262,217	299,889	771,792
1969 . . .	183,416	38,308	26,867	248,591	288,990	42,485	318,792	361,277	898,858
1970 . . .	185,325	42,099	31,194	258,618	351,929	58,330	357,798	416,128	1,026,675
1971 . . .	155,525	47,782	30,500	233,807	412,598	64,727	367,666	432,393	1,078,798

DEPARTURES

Period	Permanent and long-term movement					Short-term movement			
	Permanent		Total per- manent depart- ures	Long-term		Total per- manent and long-term depart- ures	Australian residents departing	Overseas visitors departing	Total depart- ures
	Former settlers departing	Other residents departing		Australian residents departing	Overseas visitors departing				
1946-50 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105,968	101,787	141,081	348,836
1951-55 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155,509	212,978	245,555	614,042
1956-60 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210,807	306,118	342,150	859,075
1961-65 . . .	48,491	33,989	82,480	189,526	63,593	335,599	593,119	675,028	1,603,746
1966-70 . . .	115,954	43,758	159,712	281,097	71,746	512,555	1,294,118	1,541,605	3,348,278
1967 . . .	22,302	8,502	30,804	52,148	12,801	95,753	217,746	231,762	545,261
1968 . . .	23,814	7,861	31,675	51,386	12,617	95,678	251,880	311,181	658,739
1969 . . .	24,739	8,892	33,631	59,027	15,602	108,260	288,805	372,747	769,812
1970 . . .	26,756	10,538	37,294	64,215	18,727	120,236	352,526	431,039	903,801
1971 . . .	29,449	11,673	41,122	67,699	21,433	130,254	413,917	450,022	994,193

Permanent movement

In the following paragraphs particulars are given of the *persons who on arrival in Australia stated that they came intending to settle*, and of *Australian residents who on their departure from Australia stated their intention of residing permanently abroad*, classified according to nationality, occupation, age, marital status, and State or Territory of intended residence (arrivals) or of last residence (departures).

Nationality

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
NATIONALITY, AUSTRALIA, 1970 AND 1971
(Persons)**

Nationality	1970				1971			
	Arrivals			Departures	Arrivals			Departures
	Assisted (a)	Other	Total		Assisted (a)	Other	Total	
British—								
Country of citizenship—								
Australia	750	1,335	2,085	10,492	672	1,925	2,597	11,316
Canada	98	1,445	1,543	410	151	2,273	2,424	423
Ceylon, India, Pakistan	17	4,009	4,026	50	2	3,872	3,874	57
Ireland(b)	2,246	182	2,428	427	1,970	257	2,227	474
Malta	871	189	1,060	498	1,123	281	1,404	389
New Zealand	74	4,758	4,832	2,200	55	4,410	4,465	2,442
South Africa(b)	545	639	1,184	102	586	780	1,366	135
United Kingdom and Colonies	65,275	7,934	73,209	14,684	48,628	8,747	57,375	16,751
Other countries	79	1,905	1,984	193	88	2,289	2,377	226
Citizenship not stated	4,132	1,855	5,987	1,532	2,014	1,702	3,716	1,229
Total, British	74,087	24,251	98,338	30,588	55,289	26,536	81,825	33,442
American (U.S.)	2,593	1,972	4,565	1,191	3,613	2,978	6,591	1,046
Austrian	603	89	692	174	473	109	582	167
Dutch	2,067	437	2,504	1,058	1,705	435	2,140	1,097
French	2,055	156	2,211	192	1,995	199	2,194	381
German	2,929	418	3,347	856	2,398	470	2,868	979
Greek	6,364	4,004	10,368	471	5,662	3,145	8,807	419
Italian	6,572	2,735	9,307	723	4,604	2,011	6,615	860
Lebanese	22	3,885	3,907	20	17	3,781	3,798	45
Portuguese	950	449	1,399	23	1,139	576	1,715	24
Spanish	1,550	291	1,841	113	1,724	271	1,995	132
Swiss	895	175	1,070	282	990	187	1,177	401
Turkish	4,280	150	4,430	20	2,780	486	3,266	16
Yugoslav	21,942	7,141	29,083	357	14,267	4,121	18,388	526
Other, including stateless	7,519	4,744	12,263	1,226	7,155	6,409	13,564	1,587
Grand total	134,428	50,897	185,325	37,294	103,811	51,714	155,525	41,122

(a) For details of assisted passage schemes see pages 153-5. (b) Included with 'British nationality' for the purpose of this table.

Occupation

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1970 AND 1971**

Occupation group	1970				1971			
	Arrivals		Departures		Arrivals		Departures	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Professional, technical, and related workers	6,761	3,839	2,001	1,391	6,920	3,678	2,230	1,448
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	3,157	379	1,004	100	2,785	328	1,104	133
Clerical workers	2,617	6,556	820	2,239	2,353	5,358	888	2,444
Sales workers	2,269	1,086	639	318	2,020	902	626	385
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	1,730	32	299	14	1,327	49	327	10
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	323	..	121	..	191	..	134	..
Workers in transport and communication	3,541	525	680	133	2,640	361	759	162
Craftsmen and production-process workers	26,065	3,063	4,842	580	20,520	2,506	5,296	556
Labourers(a)	11,602	..	1,254	..	7,143	..	1,456	..
Service (protective and other), sport, and recreation workers	2,349	4,786	553	522	2,018	4,114	555	593
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	3,738	598	378	67	4,172	679	500	95
Persons not in work force—								
Children and students	33,149	30,823	6,062	5,763	28,032	25,880	6,866	6,389
Others	1,418	34,919	508	7,006	1,411	30,138	586	7,580
Total	98,719	86,606	19,161	18,133	81,532	73,993	21,327	19,795

(a) Labourers (so described), not elsewhere classified and freight handlers, including waterside workers.

Age and marital status

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT, BY SEX
AGE DISTRIBUTION, AND MARITAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1971

Age last birthday on arrival or departure	Arrivals				Departures			
	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced	Total
MALES								
0-4	10,053	..	..	10,053	2,605	..	..	2,605
5-14	14,961	..	..	14,961	3,592	..	..	3,592
15-24	15,777	4,540	45	20,362	2,940	912	6	3,858
25-44	7,027	21,978	577	29,582	2,336	6,096	131	8,563
45-64	363	4,738	280	5,381	178	1,825	115	2,118
65 and over	64	878	251	1,193	35	405	151	59
Total	48,245	32,134	1,153	81,532	11,686	9,238	403	21,327
FEMALES								
0-4	9,605	..	..	9,605	2,436	..	..	2,436
5-14	13,841	..	..	13,841	3,473	..	..	3,473
15-24	9,665	9,237	76	18,978	2,017	1,984	36	4,037
25-44	3,094	20,053	604	23,751	968	5,696	202	6,866
45-64	333	4,272	1,432	6,037	108	1,600	446	2,154
65 and over	83	610	1,088	1,781	42	255	532	829
Total	36,621	34,172	3,200	73,993	9,044	9,535	1,216	19,795
PERSONS								
0-4	19,658	..	..	19,658	5,041	..	..	5,041
5-14	28,802	..	..	28,802	7,065	..	..	7,065
15-24	25,442	13,777	121	39,340	4,957	2,896	42	7,895
25-44	10,121	42,031	1,181	53,333	3,304	11,792	333	15,429
45-64	696	9,010	1,712	11,418	286	3,425	561	4,272
65 and over	147	1,488	1,339	2,974	77	660	683	1,420
Total	84,866	66,306	4,353	155,525	20,730	18,773	1,619	41,122

State or Territory of intended residence (arrivals) or last residence (departures). The following table shows the number of settlers arriving in Australia by State or Territory of intended residence and the number of Australian residents departing permanently by State or Territory of last residence, for the years 1969 to 1971. Settlers are asked, on or before arrival, the State or Territory of Australia in which they next intend to stay for twelve months or more. The statements represent the settlers' intentions at the time and these may not be realised. The allocation to States and Territories in the table is based on these statements, except that settlers proceeding to the migrant reception centre, Bonegilla, Victoria, were allocated, as far as was practicable, to the State or Territory of their placement from the centre. Residents departing permanently are asked the State or Territory in which they last stayed for twelve months or more.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
SETTLERS ARRIVING AND RESIDENTS DEPARTING, BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF
INTENDED RESIDENCE (ARRIVALS) OR LAST RESIDENCE (DEPARTURES), 1969 TO 1971
(Persons)

State or Territory of intended residence (arrivals) or last residence (departures)	Settlers arriving			Residents departing		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
New South Wales	70,147	72,563	60,530	10,551	12,379	13,914
Victoria	50,063	49,013	41,917	7,487	8,026	8,687
Queensland	12,188	11,467	10,397	3,190	3,554	3,756
South Australia	16,589	17,256	13,348	3,703	3,583	3,625
Western Australia	22,897	23,082	19,743	4,100	4,251	5,047
Tasmania	2,036	1,979	1,323	609	613	636
Northern Territory	384	521	607	195	265	346
Australian Capital Territory	1,388	1,542	1,296	490	517	495
Not stated(a)	7,724	7,902	6,364	3,306	4,106	4,616
Total	183,416	185,325	155,525	33,631	37,294	41,122

(a) Includes settlers passing through the migrant reception centre who were not placed in time for allocation to States.

Former settlers and other residents departing permanently—country of intended residence. The principal countries of intended residence of persons departing permanently during the years 1970 and 1971 are shown in the following table for 'former settlers' departing permanently (*see* definition on page 150) and other residents departing permanently.

**OVERSEAS DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
COUNTRY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE^(a)
AUSTRALIA, 1970 AND 1971**

Country of intended residence ^(a)	1970			1971		
	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Former settlers	Other residents	Total
Canada	898	808	1,706	731	617	1,348
New Zealand	3,418	2,546	5,964	3,599	2,811	6,410
Papua New Guinea	311	1,653	1,964	271	1,798	2,069
United Kingdom and Ireland	14,310	2,086	16,396	16,002	2,397	18,399
Other Commonwealth countries	948	800	1,748	955	933	1,888
<i>Total, Commonwealth countries</i>	<i>19,885</i>	<i>7,893</i>	<i>27,778</i>	<i>21,558</i>	<i>8,556</i>	<i>30,114</i>
Germany	872	214	1,086	977	261	1,238
Italy	701	182	883	802	260	1,062
Netherlands	950	283	1,233	1,009	373	1,382
Other European countries	2,017	458	2,475	2,834	625	3,459
United States of America	1,455	992	2,447	1,176	950	2,126
Other countries	876	516	1,392	1,093	648	1,741
<i>Total, foreign countries</i>	<i>6,871</i>	<i>2,645</i>	<i>9,516</i>	<i>7,891</i>	<i>3,117</i>	<i>11,008</i>
Grand total	26,756	10,538	37,294	29,449	11,673	41,122

(a) For a period of twelve months or more.

Assisted migration into Australia

Detailed statistics of assisted migration into Australia are shown in *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics* and *Australian Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary* published by the Department of Immigration.

Immigration has been a major factor in Australia's economic growth. Since the 1939-45 War immigration programmes have been pursued as a central feature of government policies for national development. Since 1945 successive Australian governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries. The following table shows the numbers of persons who were assisted to come to Australia by the Australian Government under all assisted passage schemes during the period 1946 to 1971.

ASSISTED MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA, 1946 TO 1971

Period	<i>Nominated and selected (assisted) arrivals</i>
1946-50	273,195
1951-55	275,241
1956-60	305,517
1961-65	337,132
1966-70	537,478
1965	93,653
1966	89,743
1967	82,247
1968	105,102
1969	125,958
1970	134,428
1971	103,811

Details of the joint scheme of assisted immigration arrived at by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, which operated from 1920 to 1939, were published in earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 38, page 576). After the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 it was decided to discontinue the grant of assisted passages for the duration of the war.

Migration from Britain

At the conclusion of the 1939-45 War two migration agreements were negotiated between the Australian and British Governments and came into operation on 31 March 1947. One of these provided for the grant of free passages to British ex-servicemen and their dependants and was terminated on 28 February 1955. The other agreement to provide assisted passages has continued in operation by renewal from time to time.

Assisted passages. Each migrant travelling under the Assisted Passage Scheme from Britain who is 19 years of age or over contributes £Stg10 towards his passage costs. Migrants under 19 years of age make no contribution. The Australian Government meets the balance of the transport costs.

Eligibility for consideration for assisted passages is confined generally to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, normally resident in Britain.

Number of arrivals. The numbers of British migrants who came to Australia under the United Kingdom Assisted Passage Agreement during the period January 1947 to June 1971 are given in the following table according to the State or Territory of intended residence.

UNITED KINGDOM ASSISTED PASSAGE AGREEMENT: NUMBER OF MIGRANTS(a)
STATES AND TERRITORIES OF INTENDED RESIDENCE
JANUARY 1947 TO JUNE 1971

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T. and N.T.	
							Cwth	
January 1947 to June 1963	150,590	141,506	52,726	60,406	45,311	13,412	5,687	469,638
1963-64	15,199	14,170	5,396	12,762	5,780	912	411	54,630
1964-65	23,759	16,986	6,385	15,676	6,336	1,161	385	70,688
1965-66	21,546	14,862	5,671	17,065	9,965	1,183	462	70,754
1966-67	20,586	14,995	5,538	13,768	13,965	1,234	484	70,570
1967-68	16,297	11,929	4,639	8,384	13,034	1,196	398	55,877
1968-69	23,754	14,705	5,954	12,046	14,990	1,536	399	73,384
1969-70	22,583	13,448	5,843	11,515	13,955	1,268	423	69,035
1970-71	16,932	10,801	5,095	10,003	12,431	1,137	456	56,855
Total January 1947 to June 1971	311,246	253,402	97,247	161,625	135,767	23,039	9,105	991,431

(a) Includes child migrants.

Maltese migration

A scheme of assisted migration entered into by the Australian and Maltese Governments in 1948 has been renewed from time to time and the current agreement was signed on 14 December 1970. The present scheme provides for selected persons aged 19 years and over to contribute \$A25 towards passage costs. Migrants under 19 years of age make no contribution.

The Australian Government meets the balance of the transport costs.

Foreign migration

Australia has migration agreements and arrangements with Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and recently with Yugoslavia whereby selected persons aged 19 years and over may migrate to Australia for a personal contribution of \$A25 towards passage costs, with no contribution required from those under 19 years. Assisted passage schemes for refugees are operated in several of these countries. Details of schemes may be found in Year Book No. 55, pages 148-9.

The Special Passage Assistance Programme is a unilateral scheme which provides financial assistance of up to \$A335 for persons 19 years and over and up to \$A360 for those under 19 years. It applies to selected Europeans ineligible under other schemes who are resident in Britain, Ireland, Western Europe, and also certain countries in Central and South America, Africa and Asia.

A scheme similar to the Special Passage Assistance Programme applies to the United States of America.

Accommodation of migrants

Migrants must be assured of accommodation on arrival, unless they have sufficient funds to be independent. For both assisted and unassisted migrants nominated by relatives or friends this initial accommodation is usually in private homes. Most non-British and many British assisted migrants

are nominated by the Commonwealth Government and provided with transitory accommodation in migrant hostels operated by Commonwealth Hostels Ltd, a non-profit making Government-sponsored company registered in Victoria. These hostels, which provide a range of services to help migrants to settle in Australia, are progressively being improved to provide accommodation with private facilities for all families. The total capacity of hostels is now about 17,000. A further 1,850 migrants nominated by the Commonwealth can be accommodated in self-contained flats. Hostel accommodation is available to families for up to 12 months, while tenancies of flats are limited to six months. For Commonwealth nominated migrant families wishing to settle in country areas there is an arrangement involving subsidised boarding house accommodation for up to six months. Single unaccompanied migrant women are provided with subsidised accommodation for up to three months in hostels in capital cities run by organisations such as the Y.W.C.A., Travellers' Aid Society of Victoria, and the Salvation Army.

British assisted migrants nominated by State Governments are provided with initial accommodation in reception centres operated by the State immigration authorities. The Commonwealth Government contributes to the capital cost of these establishments on a dollar for dollar basis.

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)

This Committee was established in 1951 to perform functions that had formerly been carried out by the International Refugee Organization. In addition to assuming responsibility for the resettlement of refugees, ICEM is concerned with the movements of national migrants from Europe. Australia was one of the sixteen foundation members of the Committee: there are now thirty-one member countries.

The three main functions of ICEM are the movement of national migrants and refugees, the provision of related services and developmental activities and technical co-operation.

Up to 31 December 1971 ICEM had moved 1,844,040 persons, of whom 609,531 (416,079 nationals and 193,452 refugees) had departed for Australia.

Summary of arrivals of assisted migrants

The following table shows the number of assisted migrants who arrived in Australia in each of the last five financial years and since January 1947. All arrivals included in this table have obtained some financial assistance from the Australian Government towards payment of their passage money. Transport to Australia for the migrants concerned has been arranged on ships and aircraft under charter to the Department of Immigration, ships and aircraft under charter to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, and normal commercial shipping and airlines. The arrivals under these schemes include a small number of nationals of countries other than those referred to, and stateless persons.

ARRIVALS UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES: AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1947 TO JUNE 1971

<i>Assisted migration scheme</i>	<i>January 1947 to June 1966</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>	<i>1968-69</i>	<i>1969-70</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>January 1947 to June 1971</i>
Austrian	19,309	556	466	419	555	440	21,745
Belgian	1,826	236	249	262	201	167	2,941
General Assisted Passage(a)	32,044	2,584	2,101	2,467	1,192	..	40,388
German	78,937	2,932	3,204	2,449	3,148	2,622	93,292
Greek	42,421	2,888	4,188	6,189	6,249	6,198	68,133
Italian	41,309	287	1,381	4,686	5,257	4,615	57,535
Maltese	37,632	754	910	755	641	1,048	41,740
Netherlands	70,437	1,383	1,781	2,406	2,304	1,724	80,035
Refugee	213,442	1,805	3,226	7,613	16,495	11,812	254,393
Spanish	8,077	91	82	878	1,130	1,013	11,271
Special Passage Assistance Programme(b)	..	4,638	11,170	14,508	20,437	22,578	73,331
Turkish . . . . .	..	..	..	2,014	3,542	3,369	8,925
United Kingdom	665,710	70,570	55,877	73,384	69,035	56,855	991,431
Yugoslav . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	5,853	5,853
Other schemes	28,098	..	..	439	1,682	1,553	31,772
Total	1,239,242	88,724	84,635	118,469	131,868	119,847	1,782,785

(a) Mostly Scandinavians, U.S. Americans, and British nationals from countries other than the United Kingdom.
 (b) Includes United States Passage Assistance Programme (U.S.P.A.P.).

Immigration Advisory, Planning and Publicity Councils

Three bodies have been established to advise the Minister for Immigration on the social, economic and publicity aspects of the immigration programme.

The *Immigration Advisory Council*, established in 1947, is representative of a broad cross-section of the Australian community. Members, in general, represent national organisations e.g. the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Returned Servicemen's League of Australia, and the National Youth Council. The Council advises the Minister on the integration of migrants. The *Immigration Planning Council*, established in 1949 comprises members of the community who are recognised leaders in industry (both trade unions and employers), economics, science and public administration. The Council advises the Minister on the economic considerations affecting the immigration programme, size, and distribution of future population and urban environmental development. The *Immigration Publicity Council*, established in 1962, advises on publicity and publications used in Australia and overseas. Its members represent the press (including the foreign language newspapers), radio, advertising and television interests.

Professional migration

The Department of Immigration, working in co-operation with the Department of Labour and National Service, provides a special service, including advisory staff in London, to encourage immigration of professionally qualified persons by giving advice and information on prospects in Australia and by putting such applicants in touch with Australian employers.

On 27 March 1969, the Minister for Immigration announced the establishment of a Committee on Overseas Professional Qualifications, which has the task of collating information about, and evaluating the comparability of overseas with Australian professional qualifications.

The regulation of immigration into Australia

Powers and legislation of the Commonwealth

Under section 51 (xix), (xxvii) and (xxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration, emigration, aliens and the influx of criminals. Immigration into Australia is regulated by the *Migration Act 1958-1966* which came into force on 1 June 1959.

Any immigrant entering Australia after the commencement of the Act without having been granted an 'entry permit' or who is not within an exempted class is a prohibited immigrant. Exempted persons include diplomatic, consular and trade representatives of other countries, and seamen who enter with leave while their ships are in Australian ports. For the purposes of the Migration Act an immigrant includes a person entering for temporary stay.

An entry permit is normally granted at the port of entry by means of a stamp in the traveller's passport or equivalent travel document. No form of application is involved. Temporary permits are granted to visitors and persons whose stay is to be of limited duration. For other persons permits are issued without limitation as to stay. A person who is refused an entry permit must not be permitted (by the carrier company) to enter Australia; otherwise the carrier company is liable to a fine of \$1,000.

The Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter Australia without an entry permit, who overstay their approved period of residence or who are convicted of crimes. It also contains provisions relating to the emigration of children and Aborigines.

The Act does *not* affect passport or visa requirements for travel to Australia.

The *Aliens Act 1947-1966* provides that a register of aliens shall be maintained for every State and mainland Territory of Australia. Unless exempted, aliens 16 years of age and over are required to register with the Department of Immigration and to notify that Department of their address, occupation, or employment during the month of September each year. They are required to notify marriage within thirty days of marriage taking place. The Act provides also that the consent of the Department must be obtained before an alien may change his surname.

The *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946-1966* provides that the Minister for Immigration becomes the legal guardian of every person under the age of 21 years who enters Australia (except for certain exempted groups) other than in the charge of, or for the purpose of living in the care of, a parent or adult relative. It is primarily administered through the child welfare authorities in each State and mainland Territory who, as the Minister's delegates under the Act, supervise the welfare of each 'immigrant child'.

Conditions of immigration into Australia

Australia's immigration policy is directed towards the maintenance of a socially cohesive and homogeneous nation. It seeks to avoid the creation of permanent minority groups resistant to integration even through successive generations. The policy does not exclude persons of any ethnic origin; but it does exercise prudent caution in the matter of accepting large numbers of people with substantially different backgrounds, characteristics and customs who may resist general integration even in the long term.

Admission of persons of European descent. Aliens of European descent, citizens of Malta, Cyprus and Mauritius and residents of the Seychelle Islands desiring to settle permanently in Australia are required to obtain authority for admission from the Department of Immigration or an Australian overseas post. Their admission under the present policy is subject to clearance on health, character, and security grounds, and depends on their suitability as settlers generally.

Non-Europeans. The present policy permits the Minister to authorise the entry of non-Europeans taking into account their qualifications, their ability to integrate readily into the community and other aspects including considerations of a humanitarian nature and broad national interest. It provides *inter alia* that non-Europeans may be admitted:

- (i) who are the spouses, unmarried minor children, aged parents or fiance(e)s of Australian residents or of persons who have authority to enter or remain in Australia for residence; or
- (ii) on the basis of their general suitability, their ability to integrate readily and their having qualifications which are in demand and positively useful to Australia. Examples of those who may qualify for entry in this way are:

- persons with specialised technical skills for appointments for which local residents are not available;
- persons of high attainment in the arts and sciences, or of prominent achievement in other ways;
- persons eligible to practise in a profession in Australia in which they may be absorbed without difficulty;
- executives, technicians, and other specialists who have spent substantial periods in Australia—for example, with the branches here of large Asian companies—and who have qualifications or experience in positive demand here;
- businessmen who in their own countries have been engaged in substantial international trading and would be able to carry on such trade from Australia;
- persons who have been of particular and lasting help to Australia's interest abroad in trade or in other ways;
- persons who by former residence in Australia or by association with Australia have demonstrated an interest in or identification with Australia that should make their future residence here feasible.

Persons of mixed descent. Persons of part European/part non-European descent may be admitted for residence where:

- (i) the applicant is suffering hardship through specific discrimination in his own country; or
- (ii) he has special skills or qualifications; or
- (iii) he has immediate family members resident in Australia. Immediate family relatives are defined as spouse, parent, child, brother or sister.

Private students. Young people may enter Australia for the purpose of study, irrespective of their countries of origin. The greater proportion of such private students in Australia are from Asia, the Pacific area and, to a lesser extent, from the continent of Africa (there are at present about 10,000 private students in Australia). The objective is to provide the opportunity for young people in these areas to come to Australia for advanced secondary, tertiary and other post-secondary study and training which will result in qualifications in demand and of use in their countries. The student, as well as meeting other requirements of entry, must have the capacity to undertake the course of study proposed and produce evidence of enrolment and assurances as to maintenance and accommodation. The student is admitted with temporary resident status and is required to acknowledge that he is obliged to return home on completing the approved course of study or training and that authority for stay and for extensions of stay as a student is dependent upon satisfactory academic progress.

In addition to visitors and students, provision exists also for the entry on a limited temporary residence basis of staffs of companies, professional, technical and specialist personnel, and of persons coming for medical treatment, religious training, or as sportsmen and entertainers, and in other miscellaneous categories.

Passports

Australian passports are issued under the *Passports Act 1938-1966* and *Passport Regulations*. Passports are obtainable on application at offices of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration in each State, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory, from overseas offices of that Department, from any Australian diplomatic or consular mission abroad, or from the office of any Australian Government Trade Commissioner overseas. Applicants for passports must furnish evidence of their identity and nationality and pay a fee of four dollars. Approximately 177,000 Australian passports are issued each year in Australia and abroad.

Citizenship and naturalisation

Commonwealth legislation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* which came into force on 26 January 1949 created the status of 'Australian citizenship', declared Australian citizens to be British subjects and recognised as British subjects the citizens of other Commonwealth countries. Australian citizenship was acquired automatically by persons who were British subjects on 26 January 1949 and who (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea, (b) were naturalised in Australia, (c) had been ordinarily resident in Australia or New Guinea for the five years immediately prior to that date, (d) were the wives of persons who became Australian citizens on that date and had entered Australia with resident status prior to 26 January 1949, or (e) were the children born abroad of persons referred to in (a) or (b) and who entered Australia without being placed under immigration restriction.

For the purposes of the Act 'Australia' includes the Territories of the Commonwealth that are not Trust Territories.

Australian citizenship may be acquired (a) by birth in Australia, (b) by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian Consulate, (c) by naturalisation in the case of aliens or protected persons, (d) by registration in the case of citizens of other Commonwealth countries and Irish citizens and, (e) by notification in the case of British subjects who have lived in Australia for five years, have resident status and are not liable to deportation. Generally, aliens are required to spend five years residence in Australia but those who can read and write English proficiently may be naturalised after three years. Citizenship may be granted earlier to persons who are the spouses of Australian citizens, persons who have lived in other Commonwealth countries, persons who have served in the Commonwealth Armed Forces, and persons who were formerly Australian citizens or are minors.

The Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost solely by marriage to an alien nor do alien women acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. Alien wives of Australian citizens may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

On 4 June 1969 the Act became the *Citizenship Act 1948-1969*.

Persons granted Australian citizenship by naturalisation and registration during 1970-71

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION, 1970-71

PREVIOUS NATIONALITY

Albanian	5	Dutch	1,761	Jordanian	114	Syrian	84
Argentinian	42	Egyptian	1,123	Korean	9	Thai	5
Australian protected person	83	Estonian	15	Latvian	77	Turkish	80
Austrian	398	Filipino	136	Lebanese	849	Ukrainian	104
Belgian	142	Finnish	215	Lithuanian	34	United States	
Brazilian	15	French	178	Mexican	1	American	201
British protected person	2	German	1,545	Norwegian	33	Venezuelan	4
Bulgarian	18	Greek	6,754	Polish	1,231	Vietnamese	17
Burmese	236	Hungarian	549	Portuguese	103	Yugoslav	3,511
Chilean	20	Indonesian	30	Romanian	74	Other	78
Chinese	435	Iranian	49	Russian	268		
Czechoslovak	219	Iraqi	119	Spanish	323	Total	27,343
Danish	95	Israeli	156	Stateless	380		
		Italian	5,210	Swedish	28		
		Japanese	29	Swiss	156		

The numbers of persons affected by certificates of naturalisation granted in 1970-71 by State or Territory of residence were as follows: New South Wales, 8,945; Victoria, 11,882; Queensland, 958; South Australia, 2,481; Western Australia, 1,847; Tasmania, 324; Northern Territory, 166; Australian Capital Territory, 554; New Guinea, 186; Total, 27,343.

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY REGISTRATION, 1970-71
NATIONALITY

Citizens of—		Citizens of—		Citizens of—		Citizens of—	
Canada	35	Malta	75	United King- dom and Colonies	2,763	British— country of citizenship other or not stated	172
Ceylon	722	New Zealand	96				
Cyprus	157	Pakistan	69				
Fiji	25	Rhodesia	29				
India	2,721	Singapore	157				
Ireland	112	South Africa	248				
Malaysia	369					Total	7,750

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION
JANUARY 1945 TO JUNE 1971

<i>Previous nationality</i>	<i>Previous nationality</i>	<i>Previous nationality</i>	<i>Previous nationality</i>
Albanian	1,158	French	2,754
Austrian	10,403	German	50,898
Belgian	1,085	Greek	71,690
Bulgarian	1,361	Hungarian	31,789
Chinese	7,584	Indonesian	288
Czechoslovak	11,830	Israeli	4,605
Danish	2,684	Italian	153,225
Dutch	75,599	Japanese	778
Egyptian	3,086	Latvian	18,236
Estonian	6,108	Lebanese	6,701
Finnish	3,176	Lithuanian	8,749
		Norwegian	1,350
		Polish	69,993
		Portuguese	796
		Romanian	3,224
		Russian	11,617
		Spanish	2,567
		Stateless	16,201
		Swedish	801
		Swiss	2,285
		Syrian	323
		Turkish	492
		Ukrainian	20,336
		United States American	1,843
		Yugoslav	51,808
		Others	5,475
		Total	662,898

More detailed statistics of persons granted Australian citizenship are shown in *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics* published by the Department of Immigration.

Migrant integration

Integration services assist migrants to settle in Australia. In addition to the direct service provided by the Department of Immigration through social workers, welfare and integration officers and a translation and interpreting service, the programme includes the following activities.

Migrant education services are available to help migrants to overcome language problems and to settle effectively into the Australian community. For adults instruction is provided in source countries before embarkation, on board ship and after arrival in Australia. Since April 1970 the special needs of certain groups of migrants, e.g. professional workers, women, adolescents, industrial workers, are being met by greater stress on accelerated forms of instruction and the development and use of television programmes and other audio-visual aids. Special English classes are also provided for migrant children in migrant hostels and in schools. At 30 June 1971, 36,000 migrants were receiving instruction under the adult programme and 21,000 children were receiving special tuition under the child migrant education programme.

As it is not always possible for migrants to have access to social workers in the capital city offices of the Department of Immigration, grants are paid by the Government to selected community-based voluntary welfare agencies to employ additional social workers to assist migrants locally.

Ethnic groups play an important part in the settlement of migrants. During 1969 a special liaison officer was appointed to develop links with these groups in the interests of migrants. A survey of ethnic organisations (approximately 1,000) in Australia and the services they provide, will be completed in 1972.

A team of psychologists undertakes surveys and other research into migrant integration and welfare in Australia and migrant selection overseas.

Eight Good Neighbour Councils in the six States and two Territories of Australia operate as autonomous voluntary organisations. These Councils co-ordinate and co-operate with the many community groups and people throughout Australia whose common objective is to assist migrants to integrate. In certain instances Councils offer direct services to migrants and are financially sponsored by grants from the Commonwealth Government. These grants enabled Councils at 1 January 1972, to pay the administrative costs involved in maintaining *central offices in the capital cities, ten regional offices and five sub-offices* as well as employing some seventy staff members. At the same time the Councils worked with more than 900 organisations and controlled a net-work of 86 branches and 530 representatives in cities and towns.

Citizenship Conventions are convened in Canberra at two-yearly intervals by the Commonwealth Government. Delegates from a wide range of community organisations and from Commonwealth and State Governments participate. The subjects discussed relate to the integration of migrants, Australian citizenship and the role of immigration in Australia's development. No conventions are being held during the years 1971 and 1972 because of economic restraint.